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No. 1119

1981 Republic Party Congresses



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1981 REPUBLIC PARTY CONGRESSES

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REGIONAL

REPORT BY CHAIRMAN OF AUDITING COMMISSION TYABUT

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 28 Jan 81 pp 5-6

Report by Comrade A. V. Tyabut, chairman of the auditing commission: "Report of the Auditing Commission of the Communist Party of Belorussia to the 29th Congress of the Communist Party of Belorussia"

Text Comrades!

The accountability report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia submitted by Comrade Kiselev Tikhon Yakovlevich, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, to the congress, presented a profound and all-around analysis of the activity of the Communist Party of Belorussia in the practical implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and recommendations and instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The report set forth the prospects for the republic's economic and social development for the forthcoming five-year plan and determined the ways and means of fulfilling the envisaged plans.

The auditing commission is reporting to the congress that in the daily activity of the apparatus of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia and of the republic's party committees there is more enterprise and efficiency in the solution of problems of economic and cultural construction, strict observance of the norms and principles of party life and further development of intraparty democracy. This was conducive to the fruitful activity of the Auditing Commission of the Communist Party of Belorussia.

The members of the Auditing Commission of the Communist Party of Belorussia took an active part in the implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 28th Congress of the Communist Party of Belorussia and in the work of the plenums of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, persistently strove for a strict observance of the CPSU Rules and assisted in the maximum possible way in enhancing the vanguard role of the CPSU member.

In accordance with the work plan the Auditing Commission of the Communist Party of Belorussia regularly checked the financial and economic activity of party bodies, the payment of party membership dues and the state of work on examining workers' letters and statements.

In its activity the auditing commission paid considerable attention to controlling the receipt of party membership dues and the use of the financial resources of the republic party organization. The auditing commission is reporting to the congress that the quality of financial and budgetary work both in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia and in local party committees improved markedly.

In 5 years the revenue part of the party budget formed from membership dues and deductions from the profits of publishing activity increased by 3,923,000 rubles as compared to the planned part. The deductions from the profits of publishing houses totaled 44,493,000 rubles and 111,236,000 rubles of membership dues were received.

The problems of payment of membership dues were constantly in the center of attention of party organizations and auditing commissions. The Auditing Commission of the Communist Party of Belorussia, the Section for Organizational Party Work and the Administration of Affairs of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia systematically submitted data with an analysis of the state of payment of membership dues to the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia for consideration.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia sent notes on this matter to oblast, city and rayon party committees and auditing commissions of oblast, city and rayon party organizations so that the necessary measures to eliminate the shortcomings may be taken.

All this played a positive role in the observance of a strict order in the payment of party membership dues.

It should be noted that with a small exception all party members pay party dues promptly and from the full amount of earnings. However, some city and rayon party committees and primary party organizations do not exercise proper control over a prompt payment of party membership dues. Whereas on 1 January 1981 the debts on the payment of membership dues in the republic party organization comprised 0.15 percent, in Mozyrskiy, Luninetskiy and Bykhovskiy rayon and Novopolotsk city party organizations the debts comprised from 0.45 to 1.3 percent.

There are still party members who are 3 months or longer in arrears. Secretaries of primary party organizations in violation of the CPSU Rules accept membership dues from them without a preliminary discussion at party bureaus and meetings. There are frequent cases where, when paying party membership dues, party members do not take into account various types of bonuses, fees and other additional earnings. Every year the underpayment of membership dues during the period under review comprised up to 6 percent of the number of checked dues. In 1980 the underpayment was lowered considerably, comprising 3.8 percent.

The violations noted in the payment of membership dues are due to the inadequate demands by party committees and bureaus of primary party organizations on undisciplined party members and to the insufficient knowledge by some of them and, moreover, by secretaries of party organizations of the provisions of the CPSU Rules and instructions of the CPSU Central Committee on party membership dues.

Some auditing commissions of rayon and city party organizations do not promptly uncover the shortcomings in this matter. The problems of payment of party membership dues by party members are not always discussed at meetings in some party organizations.

Party committees and organizations must improve the control over the payment of membership dues and increase the personal responsibility of every party member for a strict fulfillment of the requirements of the CPSU Rules.

Comrades! As is well known, deductions from the profits of publishing houses of party committees are an important revenue item in the party budget.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia pays considerable attention to the work of publishing houses and to an expansion and improvement of their production base. After the 28th Congress of the Communist Party of Belorussia the printing press of the publishing house of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia was reconstructed and the editorial building of the publishing house of the Vitebskaya Oblast Party Committee was built. Party publishing houses now publish 14 newspapers, whose circulation is more than 3 million, and 8 journals, whose circulation is 1,644,000.

During the 10th Five-Year Plan capital investments in the publishing houses of the Communist Party of Belorussia totaled 12,238,000 rubles. On the basis of the introduction of new equipment, advanced technology and mechanization and automation of production processes every year the publishing house of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia increases production volumes, raises labor productivity and improves the quality of newspaper and journal printing. The collective of the publishing house of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia was a winner in the all-Union socialist competition six times.

During the period under review the profits from publishing production activity rose by 34 percent, totaling 9,790,000 rubles in 1980.

At the same time, there are also shortcomings in the work of publishing houses. Although during the period under review the late printing of newspapers was reduced from 14 percent in 1976 to 12 percent in 1980, nevertheless, as a result of the tardy arrival of materials newspapers come off the press somewhat late, which does not always make it possible to deliver them to all communication departments on the day of publication.

Comrades! Permit me to report on the execution of the expenditure part of the party budget of the Communist Party of Belorussia. The revenue increase made it possible to ensure the financing of all expenditures on organizational party work, propaganda, the maintenance of the party apparatus and the construction of office and residential buildings, of economic expenditures and of expenditures on measures implemented by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia pays much attention to the training and retraining of party cadres. During the period under review considerable funds were assigned from the party budget for these purposes.

During the last 5 years 58 people graduated from the Academy of Social Sciences under the CPSU Central Committee and 467 party, Soviet, Komsomol and economic workers received higher party political education in the Correspondence Higher Party School under the CPSU Central Committee. A total of 800 people graduated from the Minsk Higher Party School. More than 9,000 people were retrained at republic and oblast courses for improvement in the skills of party and Soviet workers. Moreover, 4,500 part-time secretaries of primary party organizations were retrained in accordance with a 10-day program. The bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia adopted a decision providing for the organization, as needed, of training based on a 2-week program at republic courses for improvement in the skills of newly elected secretaries of city and rayon party committees and chairmen of city and rayon executive committees. Principal attention is paid to the mastering by them of the positive experience in party and Soviet work in the best city and rayon party committees and executive committees of soviets of people's deputies.

Considerable funds were allocated for party propaganda, including the maintenance of houses and centers of political education and universities of Marxism-Leninism. During the period under review the party budget envisaged 1,647,000 rubles for seminars, lectures and mass political work. In fact, 1,491,000 rubles were spent.

The auditing commission considers it necessary to report to the congress that both in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia and in oblast, city and rayon party committees the funds of the party budget were spent efficiently and purposefully in accordance with the estimated allocations. Along with this some city and rayon party committees committed certain violations in financial and budgetary discipline and overspent funds mainly on office and postal-telegraphic expenses and on expenses on missions and the maintenance of transport facilities. The fact that during the period under review 156,000 rubles allocated for the performance of mass political work were not utilized should also be considered a serious oversight.

In accordance with the instruction of the CPSU Central Committee the Auditing Commission of the Communist Party of Belorussia systematically checked the cash of the Central Committee. Violations in the management of cash operations were not established.

The auditing commission constantly controlled the course of capital construction in the republic's party bodies. The Administration of Affairs of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia and local party committees carry out significant work on the construction of office and residential buildings. During the period under review the expenditures on these purposes totaled 20,573,000 rubles, or 102.5 percent of the plan. The funds allocated for the repair of the administrative buildings of party committees were utilized every year. A total of 11 buildings for oblast, city and rayon party committees and 1,080 apartments for the workers of the republic's party bodies were built in 5 years. The building of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia was reconstructed. A hotel of the Administration of Affairs of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia was put into operation.

Comrades! During the period between the congresses the Auditing Commission of the Communist Party of Belorussia regularly checked the state of work with workers' letters and statements in the sections of the Central Committee, in the Institute of the History of the Party under the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, in the Higher Party School and in the editorial offices of the journal KOMMUNIST BELORUSSII and of the newspapers ZVYAZDA, SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA and SEL'SKAYA GAZETA.

In all during the period under review the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia received more than 93,000 letters and statements from workers. Republic newspapers received a considerable number of letters and statements. Many letters express sincere thanks to the CPSU Central Committee and to Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally for the practical measures to raise the people's standard of living and fervently approve the Leninist domestic and foreign policy of the party and its systematic fight for a lasting peace and friendship among nations.

Workers' letters raise problems of great social significance, express comments on the most important events in the life of the republic and the country, suggestions, advice and wishes aimed at the further improvement in the activity of the economic apparatus and development of economy, science and culture and make reports on the labor achievements and obligations adopted in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 29th Congress of the Communist Party of Belorussia. They clearly manifest the increased political maturity and civil activity of the Soviet people. These letters contain critical remarks and proposals on improving the work of industry and are full of concern for the growth of labor productivity, mastering of new equipment, a more economical expenditure of material resources and monetary assets, improvement in construction, advance of agricultural production and rise in the level of organizational party and ideological work. Significant shortcomings in the work of party, Soviet and economic bodies and of individual managers are often noted in these letters.

Requests for an expansion of living space and allocation of separate well-ordered apartments now predominate in letters concerned with housing problems. At the same time, complaints about violations in the established procedure of distribution of living space and about cases of bureaucratism, red tape and abuse in this matter on the part of some officials continue to arrive from a number of cities in the republic. A considerable number of statements are concerned with labor disputes.

The letters point to serious shortcomings in the work of organizations, enterprises and institutions called upon to meet the population's cultural and general needs and requirements. In 1980 the number of these types of complaints and statements increased considerably. Party committees should draw the necessary conclusions from this.

Following the decisions of the 25th party congress, decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's instructions on problems of improvement in the work connected with workers' letters, the 29th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia thoroughly examined this problem in September 1979. The auditing commission notes that, to execute the

decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the 29th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, the sections of the Central Committee, oblast, city and rayon party committees and primary party organizations have outlined and are implementing specific measures to improve the examination of the letters and organization of the reception of citizens. Party meetings on this problem were held in all primary party organizations. More than one-half of the letters and statements received by the Central Committee were examined and controlled directly by the workers of the Central Committee apparatus. More letters began to be checked with trips to the localities. The secretary of the Central Committee is regularly informed of the nature of the received letters and their execution and of what specifically is done by organizations to realize the proposals, critical remarks and valid requests of citizens.

The Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia attaches paramount importance to letters concerning the needs of veterans and, especially, persons disabled during the Great Patriotic War.

Party bodies, the sections of the Central Committee and editorial boards of newspapers and journals began to more profoundly and systematically study the content of letters, to analyze them and to take the problems raised in them into account during the preparation of decisions and publication of articles of economic and social significance.

The study and examination of the statements and letters addressed to the 26th CPSU Congress and the 29th Congress of the Communist Party of Belorussia were well organized in the sections of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia and editorial boards of newspapers.

Problems directly resulting from workers' letters were systematically examined in the Bureau and Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia during the period following the 18th Congress of the Communist Party of Belorussia. Thus, it can be stated with good reason that during the period under review the republic party organization took the necessary measures to further improve the work with workers' letters and statements.

At the same time, there are still cases of failure to meet the dates of examination of letters and delays in the solution of the valid problems raised in statements. Cases of an indifferent and unattentive approach to workers' signals, needs and requests are tolerated. Instead of examining the problems raised in letters to the point, some managers limit themselves to formal answers not reflecting the actual state of affairs. The practice of sending letters or statements to the individuals whose actions are subjected to criticism for reaction has not been eliminated completely.

During the period under review the organization of personal reception of citizens in party committees was improved considerably. The decree of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia "On the Further Improvement in the Organization of Reception of Citizens in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia" adopted in September 1979 established that the secretaries of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, along with a daily reception of visitors at their work places, once a week

receive workers in the reception room of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia. During the other days of the week the heads of the sections of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia receive citizens in connection with personal problems. During the period under review more than 20,000 people were received by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, including more than 5,000 people, by the secretaries of the Central Committee. A regular reception of citizens during nonwork time was organized in 111 city and rayon party committees.

As a result, the number of citizens received by the Central Committee and oblast, city and rayon party committees has increased, which attests to the increased prestige of party bodies and workers' trust in them. An attentive and sensitive attitude toward man should permeate our entire mode of operation. Such an attitude, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out at the October (1980) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, should become an inseparable feature of the work of every manager--big and small. Bureaucratism, callousness and conceit cannot and should not have a place in our Soviet way of life.

Comrades! After the 25th CPSU Congress and the 28th Congress of the Communist Party of Belorussia oblast, city and rayon party committees began to more fundamentally approach the examination of personal affairs of party members. A total of 609 personal cases were examined in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia during that period. All the appeals are examined within the period established by the Party Rules with the exception of cases where the appellants themselves for various reasons request that the examination of their cases be postponed.

The numerical strength of the Communist Party of Belorussia increased considerably during the period under review. Of course, the party budget and together with it the volume of financial work of party committees also increased, as did the tasks of auditing commissions. Being elected party bodies, they perform work on controlling the use of party funds and other funds in the activity of party committees. The Auditing Commission of the Communist Party of Belorussia provided practical assistance in work to oblast, city and rayon auditing commissions. Seminars with chairmen of auditing commissions and of oblast, city and rayon party organizations were held in oblasts together with oblast party committees. All this contributed to an improvement in their work. The absolute majority of auditing commissions successfully cope with the tasks entrusted to them, to which the past oblast, city and rayon party conferences attest.

Comrades! Our congress is held at a portentous time, when the entire Soviet nation is preparing itself to appropriately welcome the 26th congress of our Leninist party, which will determine the new targets along the path of communist construction in our country. There is no doubt that the party members, working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia of Soviet Belorussia will continue to actively fight for the implementation of the far-reaching plans of communist construction (applause).

REGIONAL

SPEECH BY CHAIRMAN OF SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM POLYAKOV

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BEGORUSSIYA in Russian 29 Jan 81 p 1

Speech by I. Ye. Polyakov, chairman of the Presidium of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet: "Debate on the Reports of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia and the Auditing Commission of the Communist Party of Belorussia"7

Text Comrade delegates!

In the accountability report to our congress Comrade T. Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, gave an all-around description of the activity of the republic party organization after the 25th CPSU Congress. The daily organizational, political and educational work of party bodies and all party members was embodied in the further growth of the republic's economic potential and rise in the people's material and cultural standard of living. This is further convincing evidence of the correctness of the economic strategy of the Communist Party and of the wisdom of its domestic and foreign policy.

During the period under review the decisions of the 25th congress and of the plenums of the CPSU Central Committee served as a reliable guideline for the activity of our representative government bodies--soviet of people's deputies. In full accordance with them the work of republic soviets was directed by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia and by oblast and other leading party bodies. The problems of selection of Soviet cadres and of education of Soviet workers and deputies in the spirit of a responsible and creative approach to the accomplishment of national economic and social tasks and concern for a rise in their political maturity and practical skills were and remain the objects of their constant attention.

Many efforts along the party line are made to improve the manner and method of Soviet work. For example, the discussion in the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia of the problem of party guidance of soviets in Vitebskaya Oblast had an efficient effect on a rise in its level. Various aspects of the activity of Soviet bodies are regularly examined by oblast, city and rayon party committees, which contributes to the development of their initiative and strengthening of their influence on economic, social and cultural life.

The party policy determined by the 25th congress was reflected in all the multi-faceted activity of republic soviets. However, it should be especially stressed that they increased their attention to the economy and to the key problems of national economic management. These problems predominate on the agenda of the sessions of soviets and meetings of executive committees and permanent commissions. They also constitute the basic content of organizational work of the Soviet apparatus and deputies. We must strengthen this qualitative shift, which took shape during the 10th Five-Year Plan, and see to it that the role of soviets in economic construction is increased further.

The national economic program of the five-year plan and control over its implementation were in the center of attention of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet, its presidium and permanent commissions. When examining the plans for economic and social development, the budget and the results of their fulfillment, the Supreme Soviet directed republic and local Soviet and economic bodies toward an increase in production efficiency, acceleration of scientific and technical progress and improvement in qualitative indicators.

The problems of state construction, rise in workers' well-being, fulfillment of instructions from electors and guidance of local soviets held an important place in the activity of the Supreme Soviet and its bodies. The adoption of the new Belorussian SSR Constitution in 1978 was a historical event in the republic's life. Developed in accordance with the 1977 USSR Constitution it absorbed the main provisions of the Soviet socialist state system and reflected in a concentrated form the glorious path traversed by the Belorussian nation in the family of fraternal nations of our homeland. Laws governing the republic Council of Ministers and the oblast soviet of people's deputies, the Belorussian SSR code on mineral resources, the forestry code and other legislative acts were also adopted.

Strengthening the legal system is an important practical task of party and Soviet bodies and the entire community, because, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said, the further we develop the Soviet legal system, the more we must be concerned with its strict and unfailing execution. For example, the words "plan-law" have become popular expressions in our republic. This is indeed so. For every Soviet man to fulfill the national economic plan is a duty and to overfulfill it, an honor.

Nevertheless, as we saw from the accountability report, the planned assignments of the five-year plan were not realized for all items in the republic. We have not yet attained a strict observance of planning discipline in all the units of the economic organism. Such negative phenomena as report padding, localistic tendencies, disruption of production relations, correction of plans toward their reduction and irresponsibility of some workers have not been eliminated completely.

The large-scale and complicated tasks of the new five-year plan require a decisive eradication of such shortcomings. We must increase the party responsibility imposed on cadres for the fulfillment of the established assignments and ensure high-level organization, self-control and discipline in all respects at all work sections.

A systematic implementation of land legislation is of great importance for the present and future generations. In our republic much is being done for a careful

and efficient utilization of land resources. Suffice it to mention the transformation of Poles'ye and, in general, the scope of reclamation construction and soil improving and other operations, owing to which the order on land has improved and its fertility has increased.

However, cities are growing and industry and transport are developing. Of course, this requires ever newer land areas. However, it is necessary in every possible way to resist an unsubstantiated withdrawal of valuable, especially, arable land. Unfortunately, there are not yet many such cases.

Our party sets a rise in the people's well-being as the main goal in the economic area. The accountability report presented convincing data indicating that during the 10th Five-Year Plan the workers' standard of living in the republic, as in the entire country, rose considerably. Soviets did a great deal in this direction. They began to more closely link problems of economic and social development and to better coordinate and control the work of enterprises, associations and organizations of varying departmental subordination. In other words, to a greater extent than before they are the masters of the situation on their territory. This is precisely what the CPSU Central Committee is striving for, when creating conditions for an increase in the role and prestige of soviets.

As is well known, great responsibility was entrusted to soviets for an increase in the production and improvement in the quality of consumer goods. The volume of their output is increasing steadily. However, even the most satisfactory figures cannot calm us, because demand is growing even more rapidly and consumer requirements for the assortment and quality of articles are rising.

Last September the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet examined the problem of the work of the republic Ministry of Light Industry from this point of view. Needless to say, the sector's enterprises operated quite well and made some advances. At the same time, the Permanent Commission on Industry of the Supreme Soviet, which dealt with this matter, uncovered many serious shortcomings. At times the existing capacities are not fully loaded, there are great work time losses and consumer demand is not studied efficiently. As a result, despite the seemingly satisfactory total production volume, a large number of knitwear, sewing and footwear enterprises do not provide a coordinated assortment of products delivered to trade organizations.

Nor do some large industrial enterprises sufficiently participate in the production of consumer goods. At the Orsha Krasnyy Oktyabr' Plant the proportion of such goods in the total volume of output comprises only 0.2 percent, at the enterprises of the Bobruyskfermash Production Association, 0.5 percent and at the Mogilev Motor Vehicle Plant imeni S. M. Kirov, 0.7 percent.

It is time for the managers of these and a number of other enterprises and associations to finally face the important statewide matter, which the production of goods for cultural-general purposes and household use is.

In our republic there are many examples of skillful work by soviets in unifying the funds of enterprises and organizations of varying departmental subordination for housing and social-cultural construction. About 336,000 square meters of

living space were commissioned in this way in Soligorsk during the 10th Five-Year Plan. A motion picture theater, six nurseries and kindergartens, a hospital with a polyclinic, a center for domestic services, 11 stores, a coffee house and a restaurant were built. The construction of a house of pioneers and a music school is being completed. The fruits of the concentration of forces and funds under the guidance of soviets are also clearly seen in many other rapidly developing cities.

However, local government bodies do not yet fully use their rights to ensure the necessary level of construction of housing, schools, hospitals and enterprises for domestic services. But this is a vital matter for them.

Let us take housing construction. A total of 1,900,000 people received new apartments and improved their housing conditions during the past five-year plan. Undoubtedly, this was a major social achievement. Nevertheless, comrades, in our republic the assignments of the five-year plan were not fulfilled completely, especially along the line of housing construction cooperatives.

The state of housing construction in rural areas evokes serious concern. All of you remember that in February 1977 the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia and the Council of Ministers adopted a decree on the further reconstruction of villages and rural areas in the republic. It determined specific assignments for housing. Unfortunately, year after year they are not fulfilled. A liability of approximately 1.5 million square meters was formed. Both builders and clients are guilty of this. However, soviets, which did not ensure proper control over the course of construction, should also take a big share of the blame for this.

This situation must be rectified decisively, bearing in mind that the reconstruction of rural areas is a matter of great social importance, on whose solution the further development of our agriculture will depend in large measure.

In our republic not everything is satisfactory with the development of the network of preschool, medical and cultural-educational institutions and enterprises for municipal services, trade and domestic services. For example, the assignments of the five-year plan for the commissioning of new places in kindergartens and nurseries were fulfilled only 94 percent and for hospital beds, 83 percent. The reasons are different, but it seems that the insufficient concern of the executive committees of soviets is the main reason. Gomel'skaya Oblast was able to reach the level of the assignments of the five-year plan for kindergartens and hospital beds. Are there some special conditions in this oblast, of course, not. However, the oblast executive committee was more persistent there and manifested greater initiative.

The problems of the material well-being and rise in the culture of the Soviet people are inseparably connected with problems of a moral order and with the strengthening of communist morality. In this connection the problem of strengthening the family--an important nucleus of socialist society--should be discussed. It should be discussed, because we still have many unhappy families, the number of divorces is growing, but some party committees and executive committees of soviets take the stand of detached observers with respect to such phenomena. This is a wrong stand. In our country the family is under state protection and this imposes certain duties on party and Soviet bodies.

Everything that I said about the tasks in the area of housing construction, development of the network of children's institutions and improvement in domestic services, trade and cultural services is directly connected with the problems of strengthening the family. Soviets are called upon to pay more attention to problems connected with female labor and the protection of mother and child. For example, legislation provides for the right of women with children to an incomplete work day. However, many managers disregard this and soviets, like some party and trade-union bodies, do not influence them sufficiently.

The fight against drunkenness, which destroys families especially frequently, should be intensified. At the same time, it is important to wage it along all lines, to reinforce measures of administrative-legal and social effect with an organization of a healthy way of life and rest for workers and to develop high spiritual and moral-esthetic needs in people.

Comrades! Our party organization faces important and responsible tasks during the 11th Five-Year Plan. The five-year plan also opens up a wide field of activity for soviets of people's deputies. As was always the case in our republic, new prospects and new tasks give rise to new energy and summon us to new achievements. There can be no doubt that under party guidance soviets will increase their efforts in the fight for the fulfillment of national economic plans and improvement in people's living conditions and will make an appropriate contribution to the implementation of the decisions of the forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress. (Applause).

11,439
CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

SPEECH BY MINSK OBLKOM 1ST SECRETARY MIKULICH

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 29 Jan 81 p 2

"/Speech by V. A. Mikulich, first secretary of the Minskaya Oblast Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia: "Debate on the Reports of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia and the Auditing Commission of the Communist Party of Belorussia"/

Text Comrade delegates!

All of us, participants in the 29th congress of the Communist Party of Belorussia, are under the indelible impression of the interesting and business-like accountability report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia presented by Comrade Tikhon Yakovlevich Kiselev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia.

On the basis of a profound and all-around analysis of the state of affairs the report summed up the extensive organizational and political work of the republic's party organization and the advances made in the implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, critically and demandingly uncovered shortcomings and their causes, examined large-scale social and economic problems and determined the ways of solving them.

The delegation of the participants in the congress from Minskaya Oblast completely approves the practical activity of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia and all the provisions and conclusions of the accountability report and adopts all its principles and instructions.

Party committees and organizations and all party members and workers in Minskaya Oblast, as in the republic as a whole, unanimously approve the domestic and foreign policy and practical activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by the outstanding political and state figure of the present time Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

Summing up the past 5-year period, we must evaluate at its true worth the active, purposeful and fruitful work of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia and its bureau and secretariat, which under the guidance of the CPSU Central Committee persistently taught party committees and all our cadres the Leninist method of work and the overall approach to the solution of social-economic and educational problems.

The discussion of vitally important problems connected with the development of the national economy and culture in the republic at the plenums and meetings of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia was always held in a business-like atmosphere and was distinguished by a critical attitude toward the attained results and constant concern for an increase in the well-being of our people and intensification of educational work.

For example, the examination in the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia of the report of the Minskaya Oblast Party Committee on the work on the fulfillment of the requirements of the 25th CPSU Congress and on the strengthening of the control and check on the execution of the adopted decisions, as well as the discussion of other problems, played an important role in the elimination of the oversights and shortcomings that occurred and contributed to the mobilization of party members and all workers in the oblast for a successful fulfillment of party and state directives.

During the period under review our oblast party organization actively worked on improving the party guidance of the economy and culture and the cause of people's education. It grew numerically and strengthened organizationally and marked positive changes took place in its structure. The ability of most party committees and organizations to define the main problems, on whose solution the general success depends, and to work with a perspective is noteworthy in their activity. The higher degree of awareness by our cadres of their capabilities and responsibility for the accomplishment of the national economic and social-political tasks set by the party is now noticeable more than before.

Owing to the extensive organizational and political work of party committees and organizations and of Soviet, trade-union, Komsomol and economic bodies in the oblast, the past five-year plan was marked by significant results in an increase in the efficiency of public production and in work quality, by a further growth of workers' activity and consciousness and by their selfless labor.

The production and technical potential of industry increased markedly. Its fixed productive capital increased more than 1.5-fold. A total of 15 new enterprises were commissioned and 168 plants and factories were reconstructed. The oblast's industry fulfilled the assignments of the five-year plan ahead of schedule. Products worth 549 million rubles in excess of annual plans were produced.

At the same time, we still have many unutilized potentials and possibilities in the work of industry. Not all enterprises fulfill the plans, raw materials, supplies, fuel and electric power are overspent in a number of places, production discipline is breached and personnel turnover is still high.

These problems are in the center of attention of the oblast party organization. However, a successful solution of some of them depends not only on the efforts of local bodies. We expect a more attentive attitude toward our problems on the part of republic and Union ministries. For example, material and technical supply, renovation of equipment and technology, mechanization of labor intensive processes, especially at meat and dairy, local, light and food industry enterprises, and the solution of social problems, which actively affect labor productivity growth and, on the whole, an increase in production efficiency, depend primarily on them.

The development of agricultural production is the object of special concern on the part of the party organization. Of course, a great deal was done in this direction. Although 3 years extremely unfavorable in weather conditions had a negative effect on indicators, nevertheless, the average annual volume of gross output on kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased by more than 16 percent as compared with the Ninth Five-Year Plan. During the five-year plan 142,000 tons of potatoes, 176,000 tons of milk, 11,000 tons of meat and 188 million eggs in excess of the plans were delivered to the state.

However, it is difficult to justify the fact that the oblast did not fulfill the plans for the sale of grain, vegetables, flax and sugar beets to the state and that the expenditures of labor and funds on the production of farm and animal products are reduced slowly. Quite rightly the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia makes fundamental demands on us in this matter. To be sure, the oblast's contribution to the implementation of the food program advanced by the October (1980) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee should be more significant. The oblast party committee, the oblast executive committee and agricultural bodies are now developing measures for the fulfillment of the plans and socialist obligations of 1981 and the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole.

Agricultural workers envisage increasing in the current year the yield of grain crops to 27 or 28 quintals per hectare, of potatoes, to 190 or 200 quintals per hectare and of sugar beets, to 240 quintals per hectare, producing 560 quintals of milk and 130 quintals of meat per 100 hectares of agricultural land and over-fulfilling the plan for the sale of all types of agricultural products to the state.

On kolkhozes and sovkhozes a fight for an efficient utilization of fodder and for an increase in milk yields and in the weight of livestock has expanded, organic fertilizers are being procured, seeds and equipment are being prepared for spring sowing and the training of machine operators has been organized.

The further advance of agricultural production largely depends on the solution of the social problems of rural areas. It involves the construction of comfortable housing, development of modern social-cultural and domestic complexes, improvement in the working conditions and rest of rural workers and on this basis retaining personnel. Some experience in the solution of these problems has been accumulated in the oblast. However, we consider what has been done only the first step in the solution of the urgent social problems of rural areas and we hope that the State Planning Committee and the government of the republic will give us all-around assistance and support in the further implementation of the outlined plans, especially in the solution of social problems on sovkhozes.

On the basis of public production growth workers' material well-being steadily rose during the past five-year plan. The wages of workers and employees, income of kolkhoz members and allocations for pension security increased. A total of 5.5 million square meters--this is the area of the dwelling houses put into operation.

Party members and all workers in our oblast understand well that ensuring the profound and qualitative changes in the system, structure and technical level of the national economy discussed in the accountability report of the Central Committee requires from all workers, first of all, tenacious labor, initiative, persistence, a creative approach to work and an increase in the efficiency of organizational and ideological work.

It is necessary to persistently improve the manner and method of management of economic and cultural construction on the basis of Leninist principles. We have discussed more than once the need for a more intense fight against red tape, speechifying and formal-bureaucratic methods of work. However, the state of affairs in the managerial apparatus and in the method of its work is changing extremely slowly. Now a large number of highly skilled party, Soviet and economic cadres still deal with papers every day and do not associate much with people. Some sections of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia should ponder over this matter and improve their method of work.

In conclusion the speaker stressed that party members and all workers in Minskaya Oblast are fully resolved to consolidate and develop the advances made, to more rapidly overcome the difficulties and shortcomings noted at the congress and to welcome the 26th CPSU Congress in an appropriate manner. (Applause).

11,439
CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

SPEECH BY GRODNEŃSKIY OBLAST 1ST SECRETARY KLETSKOV

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 29 Jan 81 p 2

Speech by L. G. Kletskov, first secretary of the Grodneńskiya Oblast Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia: "Debate on the Reports of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia and the Auditing Commission of the Communist Party of Belorussia"7

Text Comrades!

The accountability report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia presented at our congress by Comrade T. Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, clearly and convincingly showed the multifaceted activity of party organizations and the selfless labor of workers, kolkhoz members and the intelligentsia in the republic for a practical implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and of the plans for the economic and social development of Belorussia during the 10th Five-Year Plan.

Party members and all workers in Grodneńskiya Oblast received with satisfaction the decisions of the October (1980) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the provisions and conclusions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum and the draft of the CPSU Central Committee for the 26th party congress "Basic Trends in the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and for the Period Until 1990" as documents of vital importance for the further advance of the country's economy and culture, improvement in the well-being of the Soviet people and strengthening of our homeland's defense power.

Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's greetings to Belorussian workers in connection with the prescheduled fulfillment of the assignments of the 10th Five-Year Plan for the rates of growth of the total volume of industrial production produced a new surge of creative energy among workers, kolkhoz members and the intelligentsia in the oblast.

Our oblast also made a certain contribution to the republic's achievements. In industry during the 10th Five-Year Plan 40 percent more products were produced than during the Ninth Five-Year Plan. The collectives of transport, communication and power engineering enterprises and organizations worked successfully.

Field and farm workers increased the average annual gross output by 14 percent and labor productivity, by 27 percent. The production of grain increased by 16 percent, of meat, by 25 percent and of milk, by 18 percent. The economy of kolkhozes and sovkhozes was strengthened. The material well-being of rural workers rose.

However, the attained results proved to be insufficient to fulfill the five-year plans for the production of grain, potatoes and fodder and for the sale of flax, vegetables and sugar beets to the state.

On the basis of the economic growth and increase in the efficiency of public production in the oblast a great deal is being done to raise the workers' standard of living and to improve their working and living conditions. A total of 1.5 million square meters of housing were built in 5 years. The average monthly wages of workers and employees increased by 21 percent and of kolkhoz members, by 42 percent. The volume of domestic services for the public increased 1.5-fold. The retail trade turnover increased by 29.3 percent. Goods worth 60 million rubles were sold to the population in excess of the plan. Medical services and social security for the population improved.

A successful solution of economic and social problems directly depends on the workers' level of communist consciousness. Taking this principle into consideration, the oblast party organization directed its efforts primarily toward the fulfillment of the main requirement of the 25th CPSU Congress in the field of ideology, that is, toward ensuring an overall approach to the organization of the entire matter of education, coordinating the activity of ideological organizations and institutions and increasing its effectiveness and efficiency.

Noting what has been achieved, we must not fail to see the unutilized potentials and possibilities, as well as the shortcomings, blunders and oversights in our work. We did not see to it that all industrial enterprises fulfill the planned assignments, produce high-quality products, promptly master production capacities and avoid losses of raw materials, supplies and the work time.

In agricultural production behind general positive results there is the inefficient work of a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, where harvests remain low, the productivity of animal husbandry grows slowly and unjustifiably high expenditures on output are allowed.

As before, there are disruptions in capital construction. The development of the production base of construction organizations seriously lags behind the growth of the volumes of capital construction, which complicates the utilization of the capital investments allocated for industrial, housing and social-general construction. Here we need serious assistance on the part of construction ministries.

Analyzing the results of and learning lessons from the practical experience during the 10th Five-Year Plan, party organizations and Soviet and economic bodies concentrate their efforts on eliminating the existing shortcomings, consolidating and developing the advances made, activating the unutilized potentials and possibilities and mapping out the ways and means of practically solving the urgent problems. On this plane the indicated problems were examined at the report and election meetings held, in primary party organizations and at rayon, city and oblast party conferences.

We talk a great deal about the shortcomings in planning, which are reflected in economic activity and hamper the creation of a healthy and creative atmosphere in labor collectives. However, as before, despite frequent critical remarks, plans for the production and sale of products not balanced with plans for material and technical supply are assigned to enterprises. Such cases are by no means isolated in industry, construction and agriculture. One would think that, increasing the responsibility for the fulfillment of plans, we must make those that assign unrealistic and unbalanced plans accountable for this in a manner not less principled.

The development of an encompassing food program is a vitally important and urgent matter. A rapid increase in the production of farm and animal products in the public sector and on the population's private farms are the most important elements in it. Rural workers see their first and foremost duty in this. However, they also greatly need a more substantial help on the part of industry, which is called upon to provide agriculture with highly productive machines, mechanisms and equipment.

It is time to examine the problem of intrarepublic specialization of sugar beet and flax production. The point is that, for example, in our oblast the plans for the sale of sugar beets are increased every year and, at the same time, the plans for the sale of flax products are not reduced.

Comrades! The oblast's workers began the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan with great enthusiasm and inspiration. In unanimously adopted socialist obligations they intend to fulfill the annual plan for the production and sale of industrial products on 28 December 1981. Plans are made to obtain 27 quintals of grain crops per hectare, 185 quintals of potatoes per hectare, 315 quintals of sugar beets per hectare, 5.3 quintals of flax fiber per hectare and 170 quintals of vegetables per hectare and to produce 148 quintals of meat and 472 quintals of milk per 100 hectares of agricultural land. Socialist competition for welcoming the 26th CPSU Congress with new labor achievements is now spreading.

L. G. Kletskov assured the CPSU Central Committee and the 29th Congress of the Communist Party of Belorussia that the oblast party organization would direct the will and energy of party members and all workers in the oblast toward welcoming the 26th CPSU Congress in an appropriate manner and implementing the plans of the 11th Five-Year Plan and the grand tasks of communist construction. (Applause).

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REGIONAL

SPPEECH BY VITEBSKIY OBLKOM 1ST SECRETARY SHABASHOV

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 29 Jan 81 p 3

/Speech by S. M. Shabashov, first secretary of the Vitebskaya Oblast Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia: "Debate on the Reports of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia and the Auditing Commission of the Communist Party of Belorussia"/

/Text/ Dear comrades!

The delegates to the congress from the Vitebskaya Oblast party organization unanimously approve and support all the provisions and conclusions contained in the accountability report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia presented by Comrade T. Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia.

The report analyzed from profound party positions the multifaceted and fruitful activity of the Central Committee and the entire party organization of Belorussia for the implementation of the historical decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, uncovered in a convincing and substantiated manner the unutilized potentials for increasing the efficiency and quality of work and clearly defined the tasks for the subsequent period.

Party members and all workers in the oblast, expressing sincere thanks and gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by the outstanding political and state figure of the present time L. I. Brezhnev for the wise and truly Leninist foreign and domestic policy and practical activity for protecting peace, strengthening our country's economic and defense power and raising the well-being and culture of the Soviet people in all their practical work, try to maximally contribute to the most successful accomplishment of these noble tasks.

During the 10th Five-Year Plan the collectives of industrial enterprises in the oblast increased the volume of production by almost 5 billion rubles as compared with the Ninth Five-Year Plan. Products worth 200 million rubles, including consumer goods worth 135 million rubles, were produced in excess of annual plans. During that time builders utilized 2.7 billion rubles of capital investments.

Agriculture developed under extremely complicated conditions. A total of 4 out of 5 years were extremely unfavorable. In this situation the bureau of the oblast committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia and the executive committee of the

oblast soviet of people's deputies, party committees and local Soviet and economic bodies did not always promptly and efficiently resolve the arising problems. As a result, as compared with the Ninth Five-Year Plan, the gross production of milk in the public sector increased by only 11 percent, of meat, by 15 percent, of eggs, by 49 percent and of vegetables, by 22 percent and the production of grain, potatoes and flax fiber even decreased. Of course, we are not satisfied with these results.

At the report and election party meetings and conferences held the results of our work, in particular the manner and method of party guidance of economic and cultural construction, were subjected to a profound critical analysis and specific measures were determined to eliminate the existing shortcomings and to increase the militancy of party organizations and the vanguard role of party members in the fight for reaching higher, new goals in the development of all economic sectors.

Party members made more than 30,000 critical remarks and suggestions. Party committees are carefully studying and realizing them in practical work. However, some suggestions are beyond the competence of oblast organizations. I would like to discuss some of them.

In the last few years in connection with the increase in the volumes of capital construction the relationships among clients, general contractors and subcontractors have become extremely complicated. At the same time, in the oblast only the oblast party committee can, in fact, regulate these relationships on the basis of party discipline. The Belsantekhmontazh and Belektromontazh trusts, the Promtekhmontazh Association and others established in the system of the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work are able to maneuver labor and material resources independently of oblasts.

In oblasts it is obviously difficult to maneuver these resources, because the separate administrations and sections of the indicated trusts established there do not have much power. If we take into consideration the fact that Vitebsk installation men perform work in Pskovskaya Oblast and Mogilev installation men, in Vitebskaya Oblast, essentially, party and Soviet bodies are deprived of the possibility of influencing their work.

In our opinion, there is a need to establish in oblasts production associations of the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work for the performance of basic special and installation operations, including finishing work, and for especially complex operations--installation of special industrial and automatic equipment--it is advisable to leave specialized subdivisions under the authority of ministries.

The system of management and planning of agricultural production needs to be improved further. Now many management bodies are too removed from production. For example, on the oblast territory there are 167 sovkhozes, which are subordinate to 12 Union, republic and oblast departments. Many highly skilled specialists are engaged in these departments. Suffice it to say that 652 specialists, more than one-half of them with higher skills, work in oblast agricultural bodies alone. Everyone knows that most of these specialists are engaged in office work, that is,

collection of various data and preparation of certificates, instructions and orders. On kolkhozes and sovkhozes only 19.7 percent of the specialists with higher education work as managers and specialists, that is, in the role of production organizers and technologists. In addition to this, they too are often diverted from organizational work for the preparation of reports and certificates.

It should be added to the above-stated that every department has its own financial and planning division, accounts office, capital construction division, engineering service and so forth, which again do not have a marked effect on an improvement in the production operations of subordinate sovkhozes.

It would be advisable, instead of the present trusts and associations, to establish in the structure of the republic's Ministry of Agriculture and its oblast and rayon bodies appropriate divisions and groups of technological specialists in certain areas of specialization, whose task would include improvement in production technology on subordinate farms. The other services of oblast and rayon agricultural bodies--planning and economic, financial, engineering, veterinary and other services--should perform their functions on all, including specialized, farms. This will make it possible to better combine sectorial and territorial management, to reduce the managerial staff and to raise the role of administrations of agriculture as plenipotentiary bodies of soviets of people's deputies called upon to manage agricultural production.

Next in his address the speaker dwelled on the increasing role of literature and art in communist education, in the development of workers' class self-consciousness and in an increase in their political vigilance and irreconcilability with respect to ideology and morality alien to socialism. In fact, more than one generation of fiery and dedicated fighters for the cause of the revolution and for the cause of communism was brought up on the best works of Soviet literature and art.

Unfortunately, works of a dubious and even ideologically damaging nature are sometimes published. Comrade Shabashov cited examples of such publications in the journal NOVYY MIR.

The speaker said that the fact that literary criticism is silent about such literary "masterpieces" and sometimes even praises them and that means of mass information are also silent puts us on guard.

On the other hand, means of mass information are often too much carried away by the propaganda of some music groups and foreign singers who, incidentally, do not always have a high musical standard. As yet the remarkable qualities of the Soviet worker are not convincingly presented in many publications and radio programs. Do the present heroic work days not give rise to their Chkalovs, Vinogradovs and Stakhanovs? For the purpose of intensifying military-patriotic education, we should show our youth in a better and clearer way the heroic spirit of army work days, stressing the great honor and responsibility to be the homeland's loyal defender.

The workers of Vitebskaya Oblast entered the new year of 1981 with a sense of great optimism and confidence. The great prospects of the 11th Five-Year Plan

for strengthening our homeland's economic and defense power and for raising the people's well-being inspire them to new accomplishments for the sake of the triumph of communism. (Applause).

11,439
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REGIONAL

SPEECH BY BSSR MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE SEN'KO

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BEGORUSSIYA in Russian 29 Jan 81 p 3

Speech by F. P. Sen'ko, BSSR minister of agriculture: "Debate on the Reports of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia and the Auditing Commission of the Communist Party of Belorussia"

Text Comrade delegates!

Owing to the systematic implementation of the long-term agrarian policy of the CPSU and the large-scale organizational work on the part of party, Soviet and economic bodies, the republic's agriculture was further developed during the past five-year plan. Despite the unfavorable weather conditions the average annual gross agricultural output in the public sector increased by 15 percent as compared with the preceding 5-year period. Specialization intensified and concentration increased in farming and animal husbandry. Significant social measures were implemented and the real income of kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers and payments and privileges from public consumption funds increased.

However, the assignments of the 10th Five-Year Plan for the production and sale of basic types of agricultural products were not fulfilled. It was not possible to attain production stability, especially in 1979 and 1980, during which the weather conditions were unfavorable.

Of course, the results of work could have been more significant if our cadres, beginning with ministries and ending with farms, had better utilized qualitative and intensive growth factors, the achievements of scientific and technical progress and the experience of advanced workers.

In their plans for 1981-1985 the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes envisage a further growth in the production and sale of agricultural products to the state.

An increase in grain production continues to remain one of the key tasks. The significant difference in the yield of grain crops throughout rayons and especially farms shows that we still have great potentials. In all rayons there are kolkhozes and sovkhozes, which, being almost under the same conditions as advanced farms, gather much lower harvests. For example, the Put' k Kommunizmu Kolkhoz in Minskiy Rayon in 1980 obtained 18.9 quintals of grain per hectare with an arable land index of 57. But the Kolkhoz imeni Gastello located next to it, where the arable land point is 53, gathered twice as much, that is, 37.2 quintals.

Recently, kolkhozes and sovkhozes have done a great deal to develop the fodder base. However, the attained level does not meet the growing needs of animal husbandry. A disproportion between the increase in the total number of livestock and fodder production is observed on many farms, which hampers the rates of growth of animal productivity.

The establishment of a stable fodder base and a full satisfaction of the needs of collective animal husbandry and livestock privately owned by citizens for fodder are some of the main tasks. The Belorussian SSR Ministry of Agriculture together with scientific research institutes developed an overall object program for an increase in the production and quality of fodder in the republic for 1981-1985. Such programs are being developed in all oblasts and rayons and on kolkhozes and state farms.

For the purpose of increasing the output of digestible protein, it was decided to expand the areas of pulse crops 1.5- to 2-fold. The areas sown with clover and lucerne in the group of perennial grass are to be increased from 35 to 75 percent. The areas under alternate and repeated crops are being expanded. As a result of the large-scale implementation of measures for an improvement and correct utilization of meadows there is every possibility to raise their productivity no less than 1.5-fold. Plans are made to greatly increase the application of organic and mineral fertilizers to fodder crops and to expand the volumes of liming and of the use of chemical plant protection agents. A specialized sectorial nature is lent to fodder production.

A great deal will have to be done to improve selection and breeding work and to further increase the productivity of farm animals. Measures are being taken to reduce the barrenness of the breeding stock of livestock to a minimum.

We also see a considerable potential for increasing the production of animal products and raising labor productivity in the introduction of new forms of labor organization and in a more principled attitude toward the observance of technological discipline and of the veterinary and sanitary regime in all animal husbandry sections and complexes.

A reduction in labor resources in agricultural production has been increasingly felt in the last few years. This has taken place in all oblasts and most rayons in the republic. The provision of manpower is especially low where not enough capital investments are made in the social infrastructure of rural areas. We must continue to increase the volumes of capital investments for housing and municipal construction, trade, public dining and road construction. The funds of the enterprises of the entire agroindustrial complex, as well as of organizations servicing rural areas, not only of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, should be assigned for the solution of this task.

An average of 614 square meters of housing per farm were built in the republic during the past five-year plan. This is extremely insufficient. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Brestskiy, Shumilinskiy, Yel'skiy, Comel'skiy, Berestovitskiy, Grodzenskiy, Dzerzhinskiy, Smolevichskiy, Goretskiy and Kirovskiy Rayons handle housing construction better. In practice, farms in Postavskiy, Rogachevskiy, Lel'chitskiy, Ostrovetskiy, Myadel'skiy, Kostyukovichskiy, Khotimskiy and some other rayons do next to nothing in this respect. The provision of labor resources is weak.

The Ministry of Agriculture draws the attention of all farm personnel, managers and specialists to raising the level of planning and management and to finding and wisely utilizing the most efficient ways of attaining high end results. The wide use of the overall object approach in planning has become one of such ways. The elaboration of one object and 15 overall scientific and technical programs for the development of basic agricultural sectors is being completed with the participation of scientific research institutions. The measures that will make it possible to attain a more stable and dynamic development of agricultural production are thought out more carefully in them. (Applause).

11,439
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REGIONAL

SPEECH BY MINSK GORKOM 1ST SECRETARY BARTOSHEVICH

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 29 Jan 81 p 3

Speech by G. G. Bartoshevich, first secretary of the Minsk City Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia: "Debate on the Reports of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia and the Auditing Commission of the Communist Party of Belorussia"

Text Comrades! Our advances are obvious. They are the result of the constant attention to the republic and its capital on the part of the CPSU Central Committee and our dearly beloved Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally. They also indicate that the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, firmly following the policy determined by the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo, systematically and persistently strove for the solution of major problems of economic, scientific and cultural development, improvement in ideological and educational work and increase in the role and responsibility of party committees and organizations.

During the period under review the entire organizational and political activity of party committees and organizations in the city was directed toward a constant rise in the efficiency of public production and work quality and the attainment of high end results. In the capital's industry during the past 5 years the volume of production increased more than 1.5-fold and labor productivity rose 38.1 percent. The assignments of the five-year plan for these indicators were fulfilled in 4.5 years. Products worth 1.93 billion rubles were produced in excess of the plan. More than 80 percent of the increase in production volumes was obtained as a result of the rise in labor productivity. The output of articles in the superior quality category doubled as compared with 1975. Their proportion in the total production volume comprised 36.3 percent. A total of 3.2 billion rubles of capital investments were utilized. In all 7 new enterprises were built and 118 existing enterprises were reconstructed and technically retooled. Dwelling houses of a total area of 3.8 million square meters were built. The assignment for the construction of schools and preschool institutions was fulfilled successfully. Positive changes took place in the development of the material base and organization of transport, trade and domestic services for the public. The appearance of our capital changed considerably and the general living standard of the people of Minsk rose.

Proceeding from party requirements for a further increase in the efficiency and quality of work and taking into consideration the specific suggestions by party members made at report and election meetings and conferences, the city committee

of the Communist Party of Belorussia sees one of its most important tasks in a fundamentally new approach to the utilization of the city's scientific and technical potential and to an increase in the yield and efficiency of engineering labor in the solution of the most acute national economic problems. Today many specialists with higher technical education are not always utilized as specified and perform up to 30 percent of jobs not requiring profound special training. Of course, such performance by engineering and technical personnel by no means meets present requirements.

The practical experience of the city's advanced enterprises indicates that there are practical possibilities for improving the solution of this problem. For example, a computer-based machine-design method has been used for engineering calculations for working out processing methods in the Production Association imeni Lenin for several years. This made it possible to conditionally disengage more than 400 engineering and technical workers, to significantly change the nature of specialists' labor and to concentrate their attention on the solution of more urgent creative problems. It is not accidental that in the association during the five-year plan the volume of production more than doubled. A total of 90 percent of its increase was obtained as a result of the rise in labor productivity. Unfortunately, such a situation does not always exist even at allied enterprises.

The city party committee intends to widely popularize the available experience in the scientific organization of specialists' labor in the near future.

I would also like to mention a number of problems connected with the training of engineering and technical personnel. First, higher educational institutions and enterprises do not yet ensure a level of interrelationships that would guarantee a sufficient degree of familiarization of future engineers with production and with the principles of its organization and management. The sociological research conducted in the city has shown that graduates of higher educational institutions do not acquire sufficient social and psychological knowledge necessary for the future captain of industry. Second, the experience of such major associations as Integral, for computer equipment, and Gorizont indicates that, as a rule, young specialists do not have profound fundamental general theoretical training. Therefore, it would be advisable for the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education to examine the problem of transfer of some faculties of technical higher educational institutions to individual study plans. This will make it possible to improve the quality of training of engineers and to raise their general theoretical level.

In the final analysis the solution of the above-mentioned problems will make it possible to overcome many shortcomings hampering the process of production intensification, to raise its organization and technical equipment to a qualitatively new level and to attain a more successful realization of the tasks set by the 26th party congress.

The accountability report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia rightly pointed out the serious shortcomings in the organization of building production. This also fully applies to our city. In fact, in this sector the proper rates of labor productivity growth are not yet ensured, forces and funds are dissipated and the necessary coordination of the volumes of work with financial and material resources is absent.

A successful operation of the building conveyer can be ensured provided the production base develops constantly. A great deal has been done in this direction in the last few years. However, it should be noted that we have a number of construction industry enterprises requiring a fundamental reconstruction. This applies primarily to two large-panel house construction plants and to most shops of the Minskzhelezobeton Association, where a significant part of the equipment is obsolete and outdated.

Improvement in the economic mechanism in construction also involves improvement in the quality of material and technical supply for construction projects. For the time being the adopted decisions on the introduction of a system for outfitting projects with the necessary listed products and on the establishment of the necessary stocks of basic types of materials are not fulfilled completely. In our opinion, it is necessary to eliminate the many stages in the system of delivery of material resources. We ask the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia and the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers to transfer on an experimental basis the Minskstroy Combine to guaranteed overall services through the bodies of the republic's State Committee for Material and Technical Supply.

The tasks set in the accountability report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia are a specific program of action for party committees and organizations. We see the key for its realization in an extensive utilization of advanced experience, in the development and intensification of efficient forms of organizational and political work and in the search for more efficient, new ways of utilizing potentials and possibilities. (Applause).

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REGIONAL

SPEECH BY COMMANDER OF BELORUSSIAN MILITARY DISTRICT IVANOVSKIY

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 29 Jan 81 p 4

Speech by Ye. F. Ivanovskiy, commander of the troops of the Belorussian Red Banner Military District: "Debate on the Reports of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia and the Auditing Commission of the Communist Party of Belorussia" /

Text Comrades! The district's staff lives with the deeds and thoughts of our Leninist party and our great nation and welcomes the 26th CPSU Congress with new military accomplishments. A discussion of the draft of the basic trends in the country's development continues in the troops. Soldiers, sergeants, warrant officers, officers, generals, workers and employees unanimously approve the domestic and foreign policy of the party, its Central Committee and Politburo headed by the outstanding figure of the present time Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

The selfless labor of the Soviet people and of the workers of Soviet Belorussia inspires and mobilizes the district's soldiers.

The life and activity of the Soviet people and their Armed Forces take place under the complicated conditions of a sharply aggravated international situation characterized by the fact that the ruling circles of the United States together with their partners in the NATO bloc and Chinese leaders try by any means to undermine the influence of the Soviet Union on the world arena and to attain a military superiority over it. All this intensifies the real danger of unleashing of a new world war by the aggressors.

Under these conditions the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, waging a persistent fight for peace, for reducing tension and for controlling the arms race, constantly keep in the center of attention the problems of ensuring reliable security for the Soviet Union and for its allies and friends.

The development of the socialist economy, science and technology during the 10th Five-Year Plan and the stepped-up labor of the Soviet people made it possible to equip the armed forces with first-class weapons and combat materiel. This is also exemplified by the Belorussian Red Banner Military District. However, people, our remarkable soldiers, of course, constitute our main force. They inherited the best qualities from their fathers and mothers, that is, strength of spirit, love for the homeland and loyalty to the party and the nation.

Party organizations, which have a constant political influence on the staff in the solution of problems set for the district by the Central Committee of the party and the Ministry of Defense, are the cementing force of military collectives. Fulfilling the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On Further Improvement in Ideological and Political-Educational Work," they persistently improve the shaping of the personality of the Soviet soldier-defender of the homeland, citizen, patriot and internationalist.

Socialist competition for an appropriate welcome to the 26th CPSU Congress is widely developed in the district. The troops completed the 1980 academic year with good results. According to the evaluation of the USSR minister of defense, our district occupies advanced positions in the Armed Forces. The Rogachev Guards Division imeni Verkhovnyy Sovet BSSR for the second time in succession was awarded the challenge Red Banner of the Military Council of the Ground Forces and recognized as an advanced division.

The district's Air Force completed the academic year with high indicators. One out of three companies attained the title of excellent company. A total of 37 percent of the soldiers were outstanding military and political trainees and 98 percent, class specialists.

Critically analyzing the extensive labor of commanders, political bodies, party and Komsomol organizations and the entire staff in the district, we concentrate our efforts on eliminating the existing shortcomings in work. The unutilized possibilities and omissions in staff training and education were discussed in a particularly sharp manner at the report and election party meetings and conferences held. The necessary measures are now taken to eliminate the shortcomings with due regard for the critical remarks and proposals by party members.

Intensive military training takes place in the district's troops day and night in tank parks and grounds covered with snow, in classrooms and at radar screens. Fulfilling a task of special state importance around the clock under any meteorological conditions, the soldiers of the Belorussian Red Banner Military District vigilantly protect the air and ground borders of our homeland.

The social-political and economic changes in our society of developed socialism have a beneficial effect on educational work with youth, which, as V. I. Lenin said, is forced to come closer to socialism in a different way, "not in the form, not in the situation, of its fathers." In the last few years we have received a replacement, among which young people with secondary and higher education comprise 90 percent. Many young soldiers come from our republic. Those who went through a good labor school make up the best part of them.

Permit me from the rostrum of the congress to express sincere thanks to all those who actively participate in the military patriotic education of the growing generation and to wish them new advances in this noble cause! I would like to express special words of gratitude to former frontline men, partisans and underground fighters.

Extensive patronage relations deserve every kind of attention and approval. The work of the party and Komsomol organizations of the Minsk Motor Vehicle Plant and the close long-term contacts between the workers of the city of Rogachev and the soldiers of the Rogachev Guards Motorized-Rifle Division can serve as an example.

The republic's party and Soviet bodies give us considerable help in the creation of conditions for ensuring the district's combat readiness and the training of highly skilled specialists.

We constantly remember the party instructions to the effect that the Armed Forces are a school of collectivism, civic manhood and moral and physical hardening of youth. Thousands of young men, having undergone military service, every year join labor collectives and are sent to construction projects where strong hands and courageous hearts are needed. The district's soldiers and the republic's workers live with the same interests and aspirations. Commanders and political workers will continue to do their utmost to strengthen the indissoluble unity of the army and the people even more. (Applause)

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REGIONAL

REPORT BY CHAIRMAN OF BSSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS AKSENOV

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 30 Jan 81 pp 2-3

/Report by Comrade A. N. Aksenov, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers: "On the Draft of the CPSU Central Committee for the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union 'Basic Trends in the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and for the Period Until 1990'"/

/Excerpts/ Dear comrade delegates! Our party is going toward its 26th congress in a monolithic unity with the people and with a clear combat program of action at the new stage in communist construction.

The draft of the CPSU Central Committee "Basic Trends in the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and for the Period Until 1990" evoked tremendous political and labor enthusiasm among all the Soviet people. Every section and every figure of this remarkable document attest to the great creative possibilities of mature socialism and convincingly confirm that concern for the good of the people, for a steady rise in the people's standard of living and for the creation of the best conditions for an all-around development of personality was and remains the supreme goal of our party's economic strategy.

The party, loyal to the famous tradition bequeathed by the great Lenin, that is, to constantly consult the masses, to take their opinion into consideration and to lean on the intelligence and collective experience of workers, submitted this program document for a nationwide discussion. The democratism of our social system, the true power of the people, is clearly manifested in this.

The extent of the envisaged achievements evokes among the Soviet people a great sense of pride in its great homeland and in the Leninist party, which confidently leads our people along the bright road of communism. Urban and rural workers feel with special depth their close involvement in the far-reaching plans of the party and its daring projects and perceive them as their own cause.

At meetings of labor collectives, at party meetings and conferences, in the press and in numerous letters and telegrams the party members and workers of our republic, like all the Soviet people, fully approve the draft of the basic trends and fervently support the Leninist domestic and foreign policy of the party, its Central Committee and the Politburo of the Central Committee headed by the outstanding figure of the Communist Party, the Soviet State and the international communist movement Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

Basic Results of Economic Development and Rise in the People's Well-Being in 1976-1980

Comrades! The envisaged high goals of communist construction are based on a firm economic foundation created by the heroic labor of the Soviet people and on the great achievements of our society in the sphere of social life and spiritual culture.

Implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the plans of the 10th Five-Year Plan, the workers of our homeland under the guidance of the Communist Party made new advances in economic and cultural construction.

As compared with the Ninth Five-Year Plan the national income increased by 400 billion rubles, the volume of industrial output, by 717 billion rubles and the volume of agricultural output, by 50 billion rubles.

The real per-capita income increased by 17 percent. The implementation of such a major social measure as increase in the wages of workers in the nonproduction sphere was completed. The material and domestic conditions of the participants in the Great Patriotic War and pension security for kolkhoz members and individual categories of workers in other national economic sectors improved. Housing construction was carried out in large volumes.

The workers of our republic in a single formation of Soviet nations actively fought for the implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the plans of the 10th Five-Year Plan.

The accountability report of the Central Committee of Belorussia presented by Comrade T. Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, as well as the speeches by the delegates to the congress, gave an all-around analysis of the work done in the republic and set forth a specific program of action and the ways for a practical accomplishment of the tasks set.

The 10th Five-Year Plan was truly a stage for the republic. During that period about 81 billion rubles of national income was produced, which was 22 billion rubles more than during the Ninth Five-Year Plan. In 1980 the volume of industrial production increased more than 1.4-fold as compared with 1975. The increase in industrial output alone totaled 7.5 billion rubles, which exceeded the entire volume of its output in 1965. Goods for cultural-general and economic purposes worth more than 300 million rubles were produced in excess of the assignments of the five-year plan.

All the workers of Soviet Belorussia were deeply moved by the warm congratulations of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in connection with the prescheduled fulfillment by the republic's industry of the assignments of the 10th Five-Year Plan for the rates of growth of industrial output. The high evaluation of the advances made inspires party members and the entire Belorussian nation to new labor deeds and accomplishments.

As a result of an active implementation of the agrarian policy of the CPSU the further development of agriculture was ensured. Its material and technical base was strengthened. During the 5-year period capital investments in this sector totaled 7.3 billion rubles, as compared to 5.7 billion rubles during the Ninth Five-Year Plan. Extensive measures for production specialization and concentration, mechanization, chemicalization and land reclamation were implemented. All this made it possible, despite extremely complicated weather conditions for a number of years, to ensure an increase in the production and procurement of agricultural products. The average annual volume of gross output on kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased by 15 percent and the purchases of grain in all categories of farms rose by 19 percent, of livestock and poultry, by 16 percent, of milk, by 26 percent and of eggs, by 58 percent.

Capital construction was carried out on a large scale. From all sources of financing about 21 billion rubles were utilized, which was equal to the volume of funds invested in the national economy during the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth five-year plans taken together.

A further concentration of capital investments and material and labor resources was ensured and the extent of incomplete construction was reduced almost to the standard. Dozens of modern industrial enterprises were put into operation. They included the Pinsk Forging and Pressing Automatic Line Plant, the Brest Plant for Precision Units for Textile Equipment, the Grodno Synthetic Fiber Plant, the Fourth Soligorsk Potassium Plant, the Novopolotsk Protein and Vitamin Concentrate Plant, the Mikashevichi Nonore Material Combine, the "hlobin Artificial Fur Factory, the Slonim Worsted-Spinning Factory, the Dobrush China Plant and a number of others.

Significant work on the retooling, reconstruction and expansion of many existing enterprises was done.

At present the fixed productive capital of the national economy has reached 37 billion rubles. More than two-thirds of it has been put into operation in the last 10 years. This, comrades, is a remarkable achievement!

Science has an ever greater effect on economic development. In the republic a powerful scientific potential has been created and a large network of scientific institutions operates. About 38,000 scientific workers are engaged in research in various areas of science and technology.

There is a steady acceleration in scientific and technical progress throughout the national economy. During the 5-year period the production of many new types of machinery, equipment, apparatus and instruments was mastered. A total of 3,212 mechanized flow and automatic lines were installed at industrial enterprises and 1,328 shops, sections and production facilities were transferred to overall mechanization and automation.

On this basis an increase in production efficiency was ensured. The productivity of national labor increased by 22 percent and the material intensiveness of industrial output decreased. The output of articles in the superior quality category more than tripled.

During the 10th Five-Year Plan the people's standard of living rose considerably. About 80 percent of the national income was assigned directly for meeting workers' needs. Payments and privileges from social consumption funds increased by more than 980 million rubles, or by 33 percent. The retail trade turnover rose. For example, almost 25 percent more goods per person were sold last year than in 1975. The volume of domestic services for the public increased 1.5-fold and in rural areas, 1.6-fold. About 390,000 apartments were built, as a result of which 1.9 million people improved their housing conditions.

The further development of public education, culture, public health, physical culture and sport was the object of great concern on the part of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, the republic's government and local party and Soviet bodies.

A total of 462 schools and children's preschool institutions for more than 120,000 places were built during the past 5-year period. A new state university was opened in Grodno and polytechnical and cooperative institutes, in Gomel'. The network of secondary specialized educational institutions was expanded. A total of 358,000 specialists with diplomas were trained in higher educational institutions and tehnikums.

Significant work on strengthening the material base of cultural institutions was done. A studio equipment television complex, a musical comedy theater, the Moscow Motion Picture Theater, a palace of culture for railroad workers and a number of olympic facilities were built in Minsk. A new theater in Bobruysk, palaces of culture in Mogilev and Grodno, 18 motion picture theaters, 7 rayon palaces of culture and 162 houses of culture and clubs in rural areas were put into operation.

The number of hospital beds increased by almost 14,000 and of physicians, by 4,000 and the size of the medium-level medical personnel, by 8,000 people.

However, rendering what has been achieved its due, it is necessary to note that during the past 5-year period it was not possible to ensure a high production efficiency in all the sectors of the republic's national economy and to fully realize individual assignments of the five-year plan.

The accountability report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia with high party mindedness gave an evaluation of the omissions in the work of a number of industrial and agricultural sectors, in capital construction and in transport. A considerable number of enterprises, construction organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the republic do not fulfill planned assignments and obligations year after year. There are still great losses of raw materials, fuel and thermal and electric power. There are cases of mismanagement, waste and breaches of labor and production discipline.

Of course, it would be wrong not to take into consideration the objective reasons negatively affecting the results of work. However, it should be said with all frankness that we could have done much more and better if our internal potentials and possibilities had been utilized more fully, if the existing shortcomings had been eliminated decisively and if the level of managerial activity had been higher.

During the new five-year plan we will have to fight for the attainment of higher goals in the development of our economy. The front of new tasks needs the highest organization and responsibility of every party member, every worker and all our personnel for the work entrusted to them and tremendous efforts for a decisive and successful advancement.

Basic Tasks of Economic and Social Development for 1981-1985 and for the Period Until 1990

Comrades! As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted at the October (1980) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, "our country is entering the 1980's, having at its disposal a powerful economic and scientific-technical potential and highly skilled personnel. We are looking confidently into the future."

The forthcoming period is a new important stage in the establishment of the material and technical base of communism, in the development of social relations and in the shaping of the new man.

In the realization of long-term plans an important place is assigned to the 11th Five-Year Plan. As indicated in the draft of the CPSU Central Committee, its main task lies in ensuring a further rise in the well-being of the Soviet people on the basis of a stable and progressive development of the national economy, acceleration of scientific and technical progress, transfer of the economy to an intensive path of development, a more rational utilization of the country's production potential, the maximum possible saving of all types of resources and improvement in the quality of work.

For a successful solution of this problem the party considers it necessary to persistently raise production efficiency in all national economic sectors and to intensify the fight for the attainment of high end results. The national income in the country is to be increased by 18 to 20 percent and the volume of industrial production, by 26-28 percent. The average annual production of agricultural products should increase by 12 to 14 percent.

Plans are made to increase the real per-capita income by 16 to 18 percent, the wages of workers and employees, by 13 to 16 percent and the income of kolkhoz members, by 20 to 22 percent and to build dwelling houses on an area of 530 to 540 million square meters.

Permit me to dwell at greater length on the tasks that the workers of our republic will have to accomplish during the 11th Five-Year Plan. Of course, some of the envisaged indicators can be specified during the approval of the new five-year plan.

Development of Industry

The draft of the basic trends envisages increasing industrial output in the republic by 26 to 29 percent. This is a big increase, especially if we take into consideration that 1 percent of increase in output will total 250 million rubles as compared to 178 million rubles during the 10th Five-Year Plan. Labor productivity will rise by 22 percent. Radio engineering, electronic and instrument making industries will develop at outstripping rates.

The capacities of electric power engineering will increase. By the end of the five-year plan the output of electric power will increase to 37 billion kwh. Plans are made to put into operation new power capacities at the Minsk Heat and Electric Power Station-4, the Gomel' Heat and Electric Power Station and the Mogilev Heat and Electric Power Station-2 and to build 6,000 km of electric transmission lines with a voltage of 35 kV and higher, as well as 30,000 km of electric networks for agricultural purposes.

A centralized heat supply for cities and industrial centers will be developed further.

Ensuring a reliable power supply for the national economy, reducing the specific consumption of fuel and daily work with consumers on saving electric and thermal power are the foremost tasks of the republic's power engineers.

The fuel industry will be developed as a result of the reconstruction and retooling of existing enterprises. The annual initial petroleum refining will total tens of millions of tons. The structure of the fuel balance will improve considerably as a result of an increase in the utilization of natural gas. Plans are made to put into operation the third stage of the Torzhok-Minsk-Ivatsevichi gas pipeline and the gas branch pipelines to Mogilev and Gomel'.

The resources of peat, one of the most valuable types of the republic's natural resources, are to be utilized mainly for the needs of agriculture, as well as for briquet production.

The Belorussian SSR Ministry of Fuel Industry and the executive committees of soviets of people's deputies must improve the work on providing the population with household fuel from local resources.

The total volume of production of the chemical and petrochemical industry will increase by 30 percent. New capacities will have to be put into operation in the Polimir, Azot, Beloruskaliy, Khimvolokno and Bobruyskshina production associations, at the artificial fiber plant in Svetlogorsk, at the synthetic fiber plant in Grodno and at other enterprises. The output of mineral fertilizers will increase 1.5-fold, including potassium fertilizers, 1.4-fold. The production of chemical fibers and threads will be increased to 320,000 tons.

Machine building is of special importance for a further rise in the technical level and qualitative characteristics of all economic sectors. The output of this sector is to be increased 1.5-fold. At the same time, the output of metal cutting lathes with digital program control will more than quadruple. The production of instruments and automation and computer equipment will increase at high rates.

The republic's machine builders will have to master the production of new models of automobiles, tractor-trailer rigs, dump trucks of an especially large freight capacity, tractors with improved technical and economic indicators and highly productive machines and units for agriculture and to significantly renovate the pool of industrial equipment. Plans are made to complete the construction of Pinsk casting equipment and forging-pressing automatic line plants, of the Luninets Plant

for Electric Engines for Agriculture and of the heavy forging plant in Zhodino and the expansion of the Gomsel'mash Plant and of the Belorussian Motor Vehicle Plant and to put into operation the active control instrument plant in Orsha.

The development of the timber, woodworking and pulp and paper industry is planned with due regard for ensuring the fullest and most efficient utilization of the resources of raw wood materials. The production of wood fiber boards will increase 1.5-fold, of wood particle boards, 1.2-fold and of cardboard, 1.3-fold. Plans are made to greatly renovate the capacities for the output of furniture, to expand its assortment and to improve its quality.

The volume of production of light industry, which occupies one of the leading places in the supply of goods for the population, will increase by 18 percent. The output of silk fabrics will increase by 49 percent, of knitted underwear, by 16 percent and of carpets and carpet articles, by 23 percent. The construction and expansion of a number of enterprises of this sector, including the Mogilev Silk Fabric Combine and the Brest Carpet Cloth Combine, will be completed. The second stage of the Kobrin Spinning and Weaving Factory will be put into operation.

A steady improvement in the quality and expansion of the assortment of articles are the most important tasks of the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Light Industry. Efficient measures should be taken to increase the responsibility of association and enterprise managers for the delivery of goods to trade organizations in accordance with their orders.

The production of goods for cultural-general and economic purposes will increase 1.4-fold. At the same time, the output of television sets, refrigerators, motorcycles, bicycles, wrist watches, cameras and other articles will increase considerably.

Along with an increase in the production of technically complex articles it will be necessary to increase the output of various types of the simplest goods primarily at local industry enterprises. Unfortunately, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Local Industry does not yet fully utilize the possibilities existing for this. In connection with this the Republic's government intends in the very near future to especially examine the trends in the development of local industry during the 11th Five-Year Plan, contemplating to raise its role in an increase in the output of consumer goods.

The executive committees of local soviets of people's deputies should pay much more attention to the production of consumer goods, maximally utilizing the capabilities of the enterprises located on their territory, including enterprises of Union subordination, for this.

Development of the Agroindustrial Complex

The draft of the CPSU Central Committee clearly defined the trends in the further development of the agroindustrial complex. Among the top priority tasks the party sets the development and realization of the food program for a fuller satisfaction of the population's needs for high-quality and diverse food products.

I would like to report to the congress that, to execute the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee and the Union Government, appropriate work is now being done to prepare a republic food program.

The republic's Soviet and agricultural bodies will have to implement a system of measures to increase the efficiency of work of the entire agroindustrial complex with a view to ensuring during the 11th Five-Year Plan an increase of 10 to 12 percent in the average annual volume of gross agricultural output, including of 16 to 18 percent on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

A successful accomplishment of all these tasks depends primarily on a skillful and more efficient utilization of every hectare of land area. Unfortunately, not all managers of Soviet and agricultural bodies, kolkhozes and sovkhozes realized this and were filled with concern for a cautious attitude toward land. Owing to insufficient work on the consolidation of contours and a superficial improvement in agricultural land, as well as on its care, part of the hayfields, pastures and even arable land are overgrown with shrubs and small forests and are waterlogged. For these reasons in 1976-1979 the area of agricultural land was reduced by 156,000 hectares. The necessary conclusions should be drawn from this. Every hectare of land should be preserved and its productive force should be increased!

The maximum increase in grain production continues to remain our most important task. As compared with the past five-year plan, the gross output of grain should increase by 29 percent and average 7.8 to 8.1 million tons annually. As stressed in the accountability report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia at our congress, this means that we will have to fight for an average annual yield of a minimum of 26 quintals of grain per hectare. To be sure, this is not a simple task. It will require a fundamental improvement in the work of Soviet and agricultural bodies, kolkhoz and sovkhoz managers and specialists, our agrarian scientists and all the republic's agricultural workers.

The tasks for the production of potatoes are no less important. Potato production should average 12.5 to 13.5 million tons annually. It is necessary to ensure a further increase in the yield of this crop on the basis of an improvement in the system of seed breeding and the introduction of advanced techniques of its cultivation.

In our republic there is an extremely unsatisfactory situation with the production and procurement of fruits and vegetables. Suffice it to say that 32 kg of vegetables and only about 16 kg of fruits and berries per capita are annually procured in the republic from internal production. Owing to a an inefficient organization of procurements and an insufficient number of storage facilities a significant part of these products, especially fruits, is fed to livestock or perishes in places of production. The Belorussian SSR Ministry of Agriculture, the newly established Belorussian SSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Economy, the Belorussian Cooperative Union, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Food Industry and oblast and rayon executive committees must develop and implement specific measures to improve the supply of fruits and vegetables for the population.

I would like to especially dwell on problems of flax growing. The average annual production of flax was reduced by 15 percent on the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes during the 5-year period. Not a single oblast fulfilled the planned assignments for the sale of flax products to the state. The difficult weather conditions played a considerable role in this. However, it would be quite wrong to seek the reason for these serious shortcomings in unfavorable weather conditions alone.

The main thing is that the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Agriculture, local Soviet and agricultural bodies and managers and specialists of many kolkhozes and sovkhozes slackened their attention to the cultivation of this major industrial crop. Unfortunately, even the formerly best flax sowing kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Vitebskaya, Grodno-skaya, Minskaya and Mogilevskaya Oblasts surrendered their positions and some farms are losing the experience accumulated over years and skills in flax growing. On many farms flax growing was forgotten completely. Industrial techniques of cultivation and initial processing of flax are very slowly introduced in the republic.

The lag in flax growing not only hampers the development of the economy of agriculture, but also slows down the production of consumer goods. Therefore, this lag can no longer be tolerated. The Belorussian SSR Ministry of Agriculture, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Light Industry, the Western Department of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin, oblast and rayon executive committees and all managers and specialists of flax sowing farms in the current year should implement specific measures to expand the areas sown with flax, to increase its yield and to improve the quality of flax products with a view to attaining a stable annual production of flax fiber in the volumes of 120,000 to 125,000 tons.

It is also necessary to pay serious attention to strengthening the material and technical base of flax processing enterprises and to improving flax processing techniques.

Taking the importance of this problem into consideration, in the very near future the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia and the republic's government will especially examine the measures for the further development of flax growing.

Within the framework of the all-Union division of labor the agriculture of the Belorussian SSR specializes in the production of animal products, whose proportion in the sector's commodity output occupies about 80 percent.

The draft of the basic trends envisages ensuring in the republic an average annual production of meat (in carcass weight) in the volume of 950,000 to 1 million tons and of milk, 6.5 to 6.7 million tons. Extensive work on increasing meat production in the zone of Belorussian Poles'ye will have to be done.

The republic's Soviet and agricultural bodies will have to work more actively for an increase in meat production on an industrial basis. In connection with this the experience of the interfarm enterprise for the fattening of large-horned cattle established at the base of the Kolkhoz imeni Uritskiy in Gomel'skaya Oblast deserves every kind of support and an extensive introduction. The high efficiency

of beef production with internal fodder is obvious. The establishment of these types of interfarm enterprises in every rayon should be accelerated.

An increase in the stock of large-horned cattle, especially cows, as well as hogs, as before, remains a very important task of all kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Such an important source of replenishment of food resources as private subsidiary farms of kolkhoz members, workers and employees is not yet used sufficiently in the republic. One of the serious reasons for the inefficient utilization of the capabilities of these farms lies in the fact that many rural soviets, kolkhozes and sovkhozes do not sufficiently help the population in the acquisition of young stock, in the provision of fodder for livestock, in the allocation of grazing land, in the cultivation of private plots and so forth.

As is well known, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers recently adopted a special decree "On Additional Measures To Increase the Production of Agricultural Products on the Private Subsidiary Farms of Citizens." The executive committees of local soviets of people's deputies, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Agriculture and kolkhoz and sovkhoz managers must ensure a full realization of the directives set forth in it and promote in the maximum possible way an increase in the production and procurement of agricultural products on the population's private subsidiary farms.

A successful accomplishment of the tasks of further development of animal husbandry decisively depends on the establishment of a firm fodder base. On every kolkhoz and sovkhoz it is necessary to fully supply fodder both for collective stock and livestock privately owned by citizens. For these purposes in the current year it is necessary to greatly increase the areas sown with pulse crops, to raise the yield of all fodder crops and the productivity of meadows and pastures, to attain a sharp reduction in the losses of the nutritive value of fodder and to everywhere introduce advanced techniques of preserving and storing fodder and preparing it for feeding.

Further land reclamation is of exceptionally great importance under the conditions of our republic. A total of 480,000 to 520,000 hectares of water-logged and swampy land are to be drained during the forthcoming five-year plan. More than 80 percent of it will be reclaimed by close drainage. Plans are made to increase the area of irrigated land to 220,000 hectares and to do work on clearing 700,000 hectares of agricultural land of shrubs and small forests.

Plans are made to assign more than 2 billion rubles for reclamation purposes during the 11th Five-Year Plan. These are vast funds and they should be utilized with the greatest efficiency. We must not tolerate the fact that, owing to the careless attitude of some farm managers and lack of control on the part of Soviet and economic bodies, the productivity of reclaimed land on a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes has continued to remain low over many years.

The Belorussian SSR Ministry of Agriculture, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Reclamation and Water Resources, the Main Poles'ye Administration for the Construction of Waterworks and local Soviet and agricultural bodies together with scientists and practical workers must carefully analyze the reasons for the low efficiency of reclaimed land and develop measures to increase it considerably with a view to obtaining stable high harvest from every hectare of drained land.

A progressive development of agriculture and, primarily, an increase in the yield of all crops largely depend on a competent application of chemicalization agents. The task is to solve as quickly as possible--and this was stressed at the All-Union Seminar-Conference of Agricultural Chemistry Workers held in Minsk recently--the problems of a sharp increase in the efficiency of application of mineral fertilizers. The newly established republic service Belsel'khozhimiya and farm specialists, who must subject their work to the production of high harvests, bear great responsibility for this.

The strengthening of the material and technical base of agriculture and the further reconstruction of rural areas are some of the main trends in the development of the agroindustrial complex. A total of 7.8 billion rubles of capital investments are to be allocated for these purposes. This is much more than during the past five-year plan. It is a matter of fully utilizing the indicated funds and of expanding in the maximum possible way the construction of housing and other social and cultural projects in rural areas in the interest of retaining personnel and creating better conditions for the work and life of rural workers.

The retooling of agriculture will continue. A total of 79,000 tractors, 53,000 trucks, 19,000 grain harvesting combines and a great deal of other modern equipment will be delivered to kolkhozes and sovkhozes during the 5-year period.

In connection with this the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Agriculture, the Belorussian SSR State Committee for Agricultural Equipment, oblast and rayon executive committees and all farm managers must implement a set of organizational, technical and technological measures to improve the use of machines, mechanisms and equipment on animal husbandry farms and other means of production and in the next 2 or 3 years complete the construction on all kolkhozes and sovkhozes of engine yards and sheds for the repair and storage of agricultural equipment.

The task of Soviet, planning and agricultural bodies is to raise the development of all the republic's agricultural sectors to a higher level on the basis of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Improving the Planning and Economic Stimulation of the Production and Procurement of Agricultural Products" adopted last November.

The food sectors of industry, whose volume of output in the republic will increase by 18 to 20 percent during the new five-year plan, play an exceptionally important role in the solution of the food problem.

Ensuring a rational utilization of agricultural raw materials, further improving the quality of food products and expanding their assortment are the most important tasks of food, meat-dairy and fruit and vegetable canning industry enterprises during the 11th Five-Year Plan.

For the purpose of improving the safety and quality of agricultural products it will be necessary to perform a large volume of work on refining the technological relations between the units for their production and processing. A special place is assigned to raising the level of organization of the centralized delivery of raw materials, primarily animal products, to processing industry enterprises.

Some work in this direction is already being done in the republic. For example, last year the centralized transportation of livestock comprised 68 percent and of milk, 36 percent of their total procurement volume.

However, this is only the beginning. Today, when the acute task of increasing food resources is set, we must strive for a decisive reduction in the losses and preservation of the quality of agricultural products with an even greater persistence.

In connection with this the Belorussian SSR State Planning Committee, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Economy, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Food Industry, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Procurement, the Belorussian Cooperative Union and executive committees of local soviets of people's deputies must develop an overall system of organizational, technical and economic measures for a further improvement in this work, including an expansion of the network of specialized motor transport facilities engaged in a centralized delivery of livestock and milk, construction of storage facilities for potatoes, vegetables and fruits and introduction of advanced methods of storing them.

Our republic has great potentials for the development of pond fish breeding on an industrial basis. At present there are about 1,500 ponds for fish breeding, whose total area is 17,000 hectares. Such large fisheries as Loktyshi, Poles'ye and the Beloozersk Fish Pond were put into operation only during the past five-year plan. However, this important source of replenishment of food resources is not used satisfactorily. The planned assignments for fish catch are not fulfilled year after year. The Administration of Fish Industry (Comrade Donskiy) and managers of fisheries must improve their work fundamentally, work out and implement a system of specific measures for the development of pond fish breeding and increase in its efficiency, and, for the purpose of increasing fish catch, more actively utilize the numerous lakes and rivers of our republic.

In the solution of the vast and complex problems of the further development of the agroindustrial complex we have the right to expect a more significant contribution on the part of Belorussian scientists working in the field of agriculture and related sectors and primarily the collectives of the Western Department of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin, the Belorussian Agricultural Academy and the scientific research institutes of the Belorussian SSR ministries of agriculture, food and meat and dairy industry.

The Belorussian SSR State Planning Committee, the Belorussian SSR State Committee for Construction Affairs, Belorussian SSR ministries and departments and executive committees of soviets of people's deputies, when preparing the program for the 11th Five-Year Plan, must envisage a further improvement in the structure of capital investments and a balance of the assignments for the construction of projects with material, financial and labor resources, as well as with the capacities of construction and installation organizations.

The building materials industry--a very important component of the construction complex--will be further developed during the new five-year plan. The volume of output of this sector is to be increased by approximately 18 percent, including wall materials, by 16 percent, ceramic tiles for facing wall buildings and for installing floors, 1.7-fold and porous fillers and linoleum, 1.4-fold.

More than 75 percent of the capital investments allocated for the sector's development are to be assigned for the retooling, reconstruction and expansion of enterprises.

While reporting on the prospects for the development of this sector, at the same time, I would like to point to the existence of serious shortcomings in the work of the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Building Materials Industry. For a number of years approximately one-fifth of its enterprises have not fulfilled planned assignments. For this reason the republic's builders failed to obtain a significant amount of cement, brick and other materials. The Polotsk and Klimovichi building materials combines and the Obol' Brick Plant operate in an especially unsatisfactory way. The planned capacities at the Petrikov Keramzit Plant are mastered slowly. In connection with this the ministry (Comrade Bil'dyukevich) must immediately implement efficient measures to overcome the lag of these enterprises and ensure an unconditional improvement in the sector's operation.

Improvement in estimate planning is of extremely great importance for an increase in the efficiency of capital construction. The most progressive technical solutions and economic parameters, scientifically substantiated standards of labor expenditures, materials and energy and the quality of future building output should be established at the designing stage. In connection with this the Belorussian SSR State Committee for Construction Affairs and the republic's planning organizations must pay special attention to increasing the efficiency of the developed plans and ensuring a prompt issue of planning estimates.

Distribution of Productive Forces

The draft of the basic trends also envisages a further improvement in the distribution of productive forces and in the territorial division of labor for the purpose of increasing production efficiency and the contribution of every Union republic to the solution of general state problems.

In the last few years the development and distribution of productive forces in the Belorussian SSR have proceeded basically in the following directions: first, along the path of equalizing the levels of economic development of its individual regions, primarily the outstripping development of western oblasts; second, along the line of establishment of large technologically interconnected production facilities directed toward the output of sectorial end products and ensuring a fuller utilization of the intermediary products (chemical fibers, threads, plastics and so forth) produced in the republic; third, in the direction of a more accelerated development of small and medium-size cities.

As a result, a number of large production complexes--Minsk, Gomel', Mogilev, Vitebsk, Grodno, Bobruysk, Novopolotsk and Soligorsk complexes--were formed in the republic. Brest, Baranovichi, Molodechno, Pinsk, Orsha, Borisov, Mozyr', Zhlobin, and Svetlogorsk complexes are being formed intensively. Many small and medium-size cities in the republic--Lida, Slonim, Volkovysk, Kobrin, Luninets, Vileyka, Smorgon', Bereza, Dobrush, Rechitsa, Osipovich, Klimovichi, Krichev, Glubokoye, Lepel', Postavy, Drogichin, Kalinkovich, Petrikov, Mosty, Stolbtsy and Slutsk--have developed rapidly.

All this contributed to a dynamic development of the republic as a whole and to the establishment of an efficient sectorial production structure. This is already a totally new industrial makeup of Soviet Belorussia.

The republic's productive forces will be further developed during the 11th Five-Year Plan. Their distribution will be subject to an increase in the efficiency of public production, improvement in workers' living conditions and provision of a higher level of the overall development of the national economy.

In order to better meet the republic's needs for rolled ferrous metal products and to reduce transport operations, plans are made to build a metallurgical conversion plant in Zhlobin. New capacities for nitron production will be put into operation in the Novopolotsk Polimir Association, which will create a stable raw material base for the Zhlobin Artificial Fur Factory.

A shop for the production of oversize tires for outfitting the heavy trucks manufactured in the republic is being built at the Bobruyskshina Association. A plant for accessory equipment for machine tools built out of standard units and automatic lines will be built in Svetlogorsk.

Provision is made for an increase in existing and establishment of new capacities for the production of products for intersectorial purposes, including castings, stampings, forgings and metal powder products.

In large industrial centers principal attention will be given to the retooling and reconstruction of existing enterprises and to the development of auxiliary and service sectors. In small and medium-size cities existing capacities are to be increased and new production facilities are to be established.

When new projects are distributed, measures to improve the correlation in the application of male and female labor will be envisaged.

The volume of industrial production will increase by 29 to 32 percent in Brestskaya Oblast, by 20 to 23 percent in Vitebskaya Oblast, by 27 to 30 percent in Gomel'skaya and Mogilevskaya Oblasts, by 24 to 27 percent in Grodnenskaya Oblast, by 31 to 34 percent in Minskaya Oblast and by 28 to 31 percent in the city of Minsk.

Implementation of the assignments planned for the 11th Five-Year Plan will become a new stage in the economic and social development of the republic's oblasts, cities and rayons.

The Belorussian SSR State Planning Committee and executive committees of soviets of people's deputies must more profoundly deal with the problems of coordination of the development of enterprises and actively participate in the determination of the scale and specialization of production, provision of environmental protection and formation and realization of overall plans for housing-municipal and cultural-general construction.

Improvement in Control and Rise in the Level of Management

Comrades! At all the stages in economic construction the Communist Party paid tremendous attention to an improvement in the management of public production as the most important condition for a dynamic development of the socialist economy. Problems of management have acquired special significance now, at the stage of mature socialism, when the productive forces of society and the scale of production have increased immeasurably and economic relations have become more complex.

During the 11th Five-Year Plan the draft of the basic trends envisages implementing a wide set of measures to increase the role of planning as the central unit in national economic management, to intensify the policy of economy, to strengthen cost accounting, to improve the manner and method of economic management on the basis of Leninist principles of control, to refine its organizational structure and to develop workers' initiative and creative activity.

The decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on improvement in the economic mechanism were a big, new step in the realization of the propositions of the party for a rise in the level of planned economic management. Fulfilling these decisions, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia and the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers implemented a number of measures to improve the management of the republic's national economy. At present the program-object methods of planning are utilized more widely and the use of new indicators of planning and evaluation of economic activity are developed at many enterprises. Diagrams for the management of sectors have been developed and approved. About 200 production and scientific-production associations have been established. They account for more than one-half of the total volume of industrial output. Twelve ministries and departments in the republic have been transferred to cost accounting.

At the same time, the level of managerial and economic activity does not yet meet the increased demands.

Problems connected with an increase in overall nature in the development of the republic's productive forces are not yet solved in a sufficiently active way, a balance of planned assignments is not always ensured and proper attention to the development of intersectorial production facilities is not paid. During the development of plans the problems of increase in production efficiency and of the maximum utilization of existing production capabilities are not yet worked out with sufficient depth.

That is why the Belorussian SSR State Planning Committee, ministries and departments must more persistently use the overall approach to the planning of the republic's social and economic development, ensure a balance of plans and implement efficient measures to improve the utilization of fixed productive capital.

The draft of the basic trends envisages an intensification of the policy of economy and a rational utilization of natural resources and of the physical assets created in the process of labor. An efficient utilization of fuel and energy should become the object of special concern. In the republic there are many examples of a creative search for potentials for efficiency as a result of an

improvement in production technology and techniques and a thrifty and careful attitude toward national property, to which the experience of the collectives of Minsk tractor and power-assisted bicycle plants, the Gomsel'mash Plant and some others attests.

At the same time, at many enterprises and construction projects and on kolkhozes and sovkhozes there are cases of a wasteful attitude toward the expenditure of material and fuel-power resources. Production waste is still not used efficiently.

The most important task is to ensure a strict policy of economy and thrift and to wage a decisive fight against mismanagement and waste in all national economic units. Thrift should become a law for all.

I would like to dwell on the problem of labor resources. In practice, the possibility of widely enlisting workers in material production sectors and in the service sphere as a result of the reserves previously existing in agriculture has now been exhausted in the republic. In connection with this a rational and careful utilization of working personnel, retaining personnel in production and increase in labor productivity in all national economic sectors now acquire exceptionally great importance.

First of all, it is necessary to deal with the problems of labor mechanization in the right way. More than 330,000 people, or 35 percent of the workers, are still engaged in manual labor in the republic's industry. The proportion of manual labor in construction comprises more than 50 percent. In connection with this at every enterprise and construction project it is necessary to carefully inspect all manually performed production processes and operations, to disclose the possibilities and ways of their mechanization and to determine specific measures and a program of action for the five-year plan for a significant reduction in the volumes of manual labor.

Unfortunately, many ministries, departments and executive committees of local soviets poorly deal with problems of increase in the efficiency of utilization of labor resources. The activity of the Belorussian SSR State Committee for Labor (Comrade Romma, chairman) also deserves a serious reproach in this respect.

The draft of the basic trends draws special attention to the need for a further improvement in the quality of output as the most important condition for an increase in the efficiency of public production. Much was done in this respect in the republic, which was already discussed at the congress. Nevertheless, this problem remains one of the most important.

Some industrial enterprises, especially of light, local, machine building and a number of other sectors, as before, manufacture products with serious deviations from standards and technical specifications. Last year alone losses due to rejects in the republic's industry exceeded 25 million rubles. Many complaints about the machine tools, agricultural machines, equipment, instruments and consumer goods produced by the republic's enterprises are still received.

The shortcomings in the quality of products are the consequences of the unsatisfactory work of engineering services of many enterprises and associations, breaches of technological discipline and poor attention to these problems on the part of some ministries and economic managers. This was already discussed. At the same time, the republic administration of the USSR State Committee for Standards (Comrade Yanus) also bears a big share of the responsibility for such a state of affairs. In this administration's method of work there is a great deal of formalism and a superficial attitude toward the implementation of a single technical policy in the field of standardization aimed at refinement in production and improvement in the quality of products.

However, comrades, the fight for a high quality is the work of all and everyone. Therefore, at all enterprises, ministries and departments it is necessary to develop and implement specific object programs and measures for an improvement in production technology and techniques and in the quality of products.

The draft of the basic trends envisages increasing the responsibility of ministries, departments, associations, enterprises and their managers for a strict observance of state and planning discipline.

During the past five-year plan the overwhelming majority of enterprises successfully fulfilled the plans and obligations to consumers. At the same time, some enterprises did not cope with the established assignments, which led to breaches of contracts for the delivery of products and to malfunctions in the work of allied enterprises.

The Belorussian SSR State Planning Committee, the Belorussian SSR Committee of People's Control, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Finance and the Belorussian SSR Central Statistical Administration must improve the control over the results of management and observance of state discipline. It is necessary to improve the quality and efficiency of recording and reporting as applied to the present requirements of management, planning and economic analysis. A decisive fight against cases of report padding and deception must be waged.

Ministries, departments and managers of enterprises and organizations should support and develop in the maximum possible way the initiative with respect to improvement in economic relations and strengthening of cost accounting in all production units.

The Belorussian SSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, ministries and departments face a responsible task in the area of improvement in the management of material and technical supply. They must bear full responsibility for a regular provision of raw materials and supplies for production. Control over the utilization of funds as directly specified, drawing secondary resources into agricultural turnover, improving standardization and introducing progressive norms of material expenditures must be stricter in all directions.

In the sphere of management it is necessary to more fully utilize computer equipment. The Belorussian SSR State Planning Committee together with ministries and departments must work out an efficient program for the further development of automated control systems and provision of their interaction, as well as computer centers for collective use, with a view to utilizing them primarily for an improvement in the planning of and operative control over the course of production.

The development of the draft of the new five-year plan is now being completed in the republic. The Belorussian SSR State Planning Committee, Belorussian SSR ministries and departments and executive committees of soviets of people's deputies must especially carefully examine the problems of a balanced coordination and provision of proper national economic proportions and envisage a further rise in production efficiency and implementation of other measures outlined in the draft of the basic trends and meeting party requirements in the area of the country's economic and social development.

Comrades! The draft of the "Basic Trends in the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and for the Period Until 1990" developed by the CPSU Central Committee for the 26th party congress determines new targets in the fight for the further social progress of Soviet society. The goals set by the party are clear, close and infinitely dear to every Soviet man. In an attempt to welcome the 26th party congress in an appropriate manner thousands of advanced production workers and innovators and entire labor collectives displayed valuable innovations and initiatives. The wide scope of precongress socialist competition, creative activity and new accomplishments and labor feats devoted by the Soviet people to this major event of the present time clearly attest to the people's undivided support for the plans developed by the party.

A profound study and discussion of the draft of the CPSU Central Committee continue in party organizations and at meetings in labor collectives. In all, about 6 million people have already participated in the discussion of the draft. More than 111,000 proposals for improving the utilization of fixed capital and capital investments, for saving raw materials, fuel and electric power and for searching for and activating other potentials for an increase in the efficiency of public production were received from workers, kolkhoz members, national economic specialists and scientists. Critical remarks and proposals for improving the work of some ministries, departments, enterprises and Soviet, economic and other organizations are also expressed. All of them are closely examined by the appropriate party, Soviet and economic bodies and specific decisions have been made on many of them.

Party, Soviet and economic bodies must intensify the control over the realization of the critical remarks and proposals by workers expressed in the course of discussion of the draft of the basic trends and direct the high political and labor activity of the masses toward a fight for a successful fulfillment of the plans and socialist obligations adopted in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress and for 1981.

Comrade delegates!

The draft of the basic trends in the country's economic and social development of the CPSU Central Committee for the 26th party congress is a remarkable program for communist construction for the forthcoming 10-year period. It is accepted and supported with enthusiasm by all the Soviet people. There is no doubt that party members and workers of Soviet Belorussia, closely united around the Leninist CPSU Central Committee, will do their utmost to successfully implement this program. (Continuous applause).

11,439
CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

SPEECH BY BELORUSSIAN TRADE UNION CHAIRMAN POLOZOV

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 30 Jan 81 p 4

Speech by N. N. Polozov, chairman of the Belorussian Republic Trade Union Council: "Debate on the Reports of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia and the Auditing Commission of the Communist Party of Belorussia"

Text Trade unions have made a significant contribution to the republic's achievements in the implementation of the social and economic policy of our party. The period under review is characterized by intensified party guidance of trade unions. The decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Work of the Karagandinskaya Oblast Party Committee on the Fulfillment of the Decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress on Party Guidance of Trade Union Organizations and Increase in Their Role in Economic and Cultural Construction" was a new manifestation of the party's constant concern for the further improvement in their activity.

The discussion last March at the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia of the work of the republic's trade union organizations on an increase in the efficiency of public production and the solution of social and educational problems was of great importance for Belorussian trade unions. The plenum decree was discussed everywhere in party committees, party organizations, trade union councils and committees and all trade union organizations. Implementation of the specific measures developed in connection with this contributes to an improvement in the activity of trade unions.

The republic's trade unions came to the 29th Congress of the Communist Party of Belorussia stronger organizationally and closely united around the Communist Party. Now they have 5 million people in their ranks, or almost 1 million more than at the beginning of the period under review, that is, they unite almost the entire adult population engaged in socially useful labor.

The directives of the 25th CPSU Congress for improvement in the structure of trade union bodies and increase in the mass nature of trade union organizations on kolkhozes have been fulfilled. United trade union organizations have been established in all production and scientific-production associations and on all kolkhozes and 5 million kolkhoz members have been accepted as trade union members. There is a firm organizational basis for an active influence of trade unions on the development of agricultural production and improvement in the working and living conditions of rural workers.

Owing to the great assistance on the part of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia and party bodies and organizations the qualitative composition of trade union cadres and active members improved considerably and the party nucleus in elective trade union bodies was strengthened. One out of four party members in the republic now works in them. Key trade union workers were retrained at courses at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia.

During the 10th Five-Year Plan the practical activity of the republic's trade unions was directed toward the implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the accomplishment of the two-part task set by L. I. Brezhnev in his speech at the 26th USSR Trade Union Congress: "Concern for the development of the national economy and advance of production and concern for workers' rights, interests and working and living conditions..." At the same time, special attention was paid to increasing the efficiency of socialist competition.

In accordance with the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on improving planning and refining the economic mechanism the republic's trade union councils and committees together with economic bodies specified the conditions of competition and improved the practice of moral and material incentives for winners.

More than 620,000 workers completed their five-year plans ahead of schedule and 435,000 people fulfilled two five-year assignments and more. More than 500,000 advanced production workers decided to fulfill the program for 2 months and many of them for the first quarter of this year by the day of opening of the 26th CPSU Congress. On that day more than 300,000 people will work with saved raw materials, power and fuel. All these are impressive examples of the efficiency of socialist competition.

The contribution of trade unions and of the organizations of the Scientific and Technical Society and the All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers to an acceleration of scientific and technical progress increased. I can report with satisfaction to the congress that the republic's inventors and rationalizers, who undertook the obligation to enter 1 billion in the saving fund of the 10th Five-Year Plan, kept their word honorably. Savings totaling 1.36 billion rubles were obtained from the introduction of technical innovations in 5 years.

The decisions of the October (1980) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the draft of the CPSU Central Committee for the 26th party congress pay special attention to problems of social development and rise in the people's well-being. Tremendous importance is attached to providing workers with housing and children's preschool and medical institutions. Despite the large-scale housing and general construction in the republic, which was discussed in the accountability report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, in practice, the line for receiving apartments and places in children's nurseries and kindergartens is not reduced. Therefore, we cannot tolerate the fact that during the past five-year plan from all sources of financing more than 1 million square meters of housing (more than 20,000 apartments), including almost 400,000 square meters of housing construction cooperatives, failed to be commissioned. The plan for cooperative housing construction was fulfilled only 82.4 percent.

An incorrect attitude on the part of construction ministries toward these projects has taken root, which can be confirmed, using as an example the construction of sanatorium-health resort and other projects of trade union bodies by the organizations of the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Industrial Construction. They did not utilize more than one-fourth of the funds allocated for construction and installation work for the 10th Five-Year Plan. The commissioning of the palace of culture in Brest and of the dwelling house at the Neman Tourist Base was disrupted last year.

The Belorussian SSR Ministry of Industrial Construction was entrusted with the construction of an interkolkhoz sanatorium in Ushachskiy Rayon. For 2 years this project was included in the plan, but the ministry did not begin its construction. Finally, minister I. M. Mozolyako proposed to the State Planning Committee that this construction project be transferred to the Belorussian Interkolkhoz Construction Organization, referring to the fact that the Novopolotsk Trust No 16 was over-loaded during the 11th Five-Year Plan.

Some ministries, expanding the construction of industrial complexes, concentrate all attention on building production installations and postpone the construction of housing and other projects for social and general purposes. For example, the USSR Ministry of Machine Tool Building and Tool Industry utilized 71 percent of the volume of capital investments on the construction of a casting equipment plant in Pinsk and for the housing and cultural-general section the estimate was fulfilled only 27 percent. The story with the Bobruysk Tire Combine is repeated here.

In our opinion, the existing practice of dividing construction projects into important and less important is of little use. As a rule, the latter include projects for social purposes, whose construction is disrupted in the end. It would be correct to increase the demands on builders and clients for the implementation of the plan for every project, including both for a project that can and cannot be commissioned.

The Belorussian Trade Union Council and the republic's trade union councils and committees should manifest greater persistence and efficiency in the solution of such important problems as the fulfillment of the plans for commissioning housing, especially cooperative housing, construction of children's preschool institutions, hospitals, clubs and palaces of cultures, organization of public dining in production and reduction in sickness and injuries and strive for a full execution of the overall plans for an improvement in the conditions and protection of labor and in the sanitary and health measures developed for the 11th Five-Year Plan, as well as collective contracts. To successfully solve these problems, it is necessary to increase the attention of directors of ministries and departments to them, as well as the control on the part of party organizations.

Permit me to express confidence that the republic's trade unions will fulfill the tasks set for them and will make their appropriate contribution to the implementation of the decisions of the forthcoming 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. (Applause).

11,439
CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

SPEECH BY V. I. LAZAREVAYA

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 30 Jan 81 p 5

Speech by V.I. Lazarevaya, director of secondary school No 21 in the city of Grodno'

Text Comrade delegates! The school has always been greatly loved by our people and concern for it and for the teacher is the Leninist tradition of our party. We have also felt this concern every day during the 10th Five-Year Plan. The program of our work was determined by the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. The 27th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia was devoted to problems connected with improvement in the activity of party organizations in schools.

The following important party documents on the work of schools were adopted during the period under review: the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Further Improvement in the Training and Education of Students of General Educational Schools and Their Preparation for Labor" and the decree of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia and the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers "On Measures for the Further Strengthening of the Physical Plant of General Educational Schools and Improvement in the Labor Training, Education and Vocational Guidance of Students."

The sixth congress of our republic's teachers and the all-Union congress of teachers were held. The problems of development of schools were also properly reflected in the draft of the CPSU Central Committee for the 26th party congress. Teachers' collectives try to more fully report the word of the party and its plans to every student. After all, today's seniors will have to implement the program of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

We are glad that, in practice, a social problem important for the state has now been solved: The transition to universal secondary education has been completed. The entire instructional and educational process and extracurricular and out-of-school work were aimed at ensuring an overall approach to the problems of communist education.

Basically, schools now operate according to the study center system, which is not an end in itself for us, but a means of increasing the efficiency of the educational process, reducing the teacher's expenditure of time on the preparation for a lesson and improving the entire organization of the teacher's and students' labor. Training shops in schools have been thoroughly reequipped and additionally

equipped and a whole network of new types of educational institutions--industrial training combines--has appeared in the republic. We have three such combines in the city. All ninth- and tenth-graders are trained in them.

The alliance between the school and industry has strengthened during the 10th Five-Year Plan. Production collectives help us not only in strengthening the physical plant, but also in the organization of educational work, especially in problems of vocational guidance.

Special attention in our work and training is paid to the study and introduction of advanced pedagogical experience.

However, we also have unsolved problems. Teaching personnel is one of the main ones. We are concerned that every year it becomes more and more difficult to select first-grade teachers. An expansion of the network of prolonged-day groups, prolonged-day schools and school complexes is one of the trends in the development of schools during the 11th Five-Year Plan. Up to now, however, teaching staff for prolonged-day groups has not been trained anywhere in the republic, although this pedagogical specialty requires not only special training, but also a special selection. A reserve of senior young pioneer leaders has not yet been established and their training in pedagogical schools and institutes according to the regulations of related specialties is obviously insufficient.

We are disturbed by the state of work with so-called difficult children and adolescents. Unfortunately, our efforts do not always give the desired results. We constantly analyze the reasons for this phenomenon and arrive at the conclusion that unhappy families, not difficult children, are the problem. In these families parents build their attitude toward children in defiance of all pedagogical principles and laws. Hence such unhealthy phenomena among part of the youth as parasitism and a chase after superfashionable things. We, teachers, must be especially attentive to the problems of development of sensible needs among young people and here, too, we must begin with the family.

It would seem that public organizations of enterprises and institutions, where unhappy families are known very well, but their way of life and circumstances are by no means always investigated, can also do a great deal. Industrial enterprises do a great deal for the organization of workers' rest, but, at the same time, the family status of the members of the collective is not always taken into account. Such forms of rest in which the entire family would be able not only to rest, but also to join in interesting activities, to replenish its knowledge and to raise its cultural level are essentially not cultivated.

In our schools we began the current school year with a discussion of the address of Moscow's best pedagogical collectives: "To teach all pupils to study, to work and to live in a communist way." We fervently supported this address and we will do our utmost to constantly improve our work, to give children lasting and profound knowledge, to develop in them love for work and to bring them up to be true patriots of the homeland.

On behalf of women, on behalf of the generation that knew the burdens of war in childhood, I would like to express sincere thanks to the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and to the Soviet Government for the wise policy of peace and for the fact that for 30 years we have lived and worked under peaceful conditions. (Applause).

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REGIONAL

SPEECH BY BSSR MINISTER OF LOCAL INDUSTRY RUSAKOV

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 31 Jan 81 p 2

Speech by L. V. Rusakov, Belorussian SSR minister of local industry

Text Comrade delegates! Owing to the constant attention of the Central Committee and oblast party committees and the systematic help of the city and rayon committees of the Communist Party of Belorussia and Soviet bodies Belorussia's local industry is developing dynamically and at comparatively high rates.

During the past five-year plan the main attention of the sector's party members and all leading personnel was drawn to an improvement in the manner and method of managerial activity, increase in the efficiency of socialist competition and generalization and wide popularization of the experience of innovators and advanced workers. This work was based on an overall system approach to the solution of economic and social problems.

The creative and selfless labor of the sector's workers made it possible to complete the five-year plan ahead of schedule, on 28 November 1980. During the 5-year period the volume of industrial production increased by 34.4 percent, the output of consumer goods, by 40 percent and labor productivity, by 27.6 percent. As compared with 1975 the output of articles in the superior quality category quadrupled.

The past years were rich in labor and social initiative made by collectives and gave remarkable examples of truly creative labor. We are proud of such party members--advanced production workers--as N. S. Mishkarudnaya, weaver at the Tolochin affiliate of the Vitebsk Textile Production Association, who fulfilled 12 annual assignments in 5 years, and S. M. Rodina, enameller at the Borisov Emal'posuda Plant, who completed her personal five-year plan in January 1979 and saved 12.8 tons of enamel and priming in 5 years. Ye. K. Tishchenko, embroiderer at the Mozry' Decorative Product Factory, and T. F. Cherneva, sewing machinist at the Bobruysk Decorative Product Factory, fulfilled eight personal annual plans.

Analyzing our work, we are aware that not everything that was planned was fulfilled, not all potentials and possibilities were activated, miscalculations also occurred and there are unsolved problems. The fact that some managers, especially of small enterprises, continue to work in the old way and without initiative is one of the serious shortcomings. We were unable to develop in all our personnel an organic need to manage things in a highly efficient and qualitative manner.

A great deal will still have to be done in the area of capital construction. The allocated capital investments are not fully utilized. The length of construction and reconstruction of enterprises exceeds the established norms.

During the 11th Five-Year Plan it is necessary to increase the production volume in the sector approximately 1.4-fold.

The ministry is developing a long-term overall program for an increase in the production of consumer goods, which envisages an increase of 40 to 42 percent in their output and of no less than 50 percent in the output of articles from local raw material sources.

The production of enamelled steel dishware, cleansing and bleaching agents, garden implements, ceramic dishware, water color paints, locking devices, hardware and other articles increased at local industry enterprises during the 10th Five-Year Plan. Trade orders for 900 items produced by us are met, but there are interruptions in the deliveries of some articles. Therefore, the developed program envisages fully meeting trade orders and renewing no less than 60 percent of the assortment. Basically, articles with increased consumer and esthetic qualities will be mastered.

Today we have every opportunity of greatly increasing the output of products in great demand. However, the shortage of raw materials and unsolved problems of intersectorial cooperation hamper this. It is no secret that at present local industry is not fully provided with raw materials. There are also disruptions in the realization of the allocated funds. This creates rush work and reduces the fight for a reduction in work time losses to zero.

The problem of a balance between plans and material resources becomes more and more acute. Its solution depends to a considerable extent on planning and supply bodies. We expect greater help from them.

The mechanization of auxiliary labor is of great importance for industry. It is very complicated to solve this problem within the sector's limits and with the sector's forces and, moreover, too much time will be spent on this. There is an urgent need to establish an intersectorial scientific-production association with the construction on a share basis of a special enterprise for the production of small-scale mechanization equipment.

Party members and all workers of the republic's local industry fully approve the party's economic and social program and will apply all their efforts, knowledge and experience to the implementation of the programs of the 11th Five-Year Plan. (Applause).

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SPEECH BY CHAI... OF BREST EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MATYUSHEVSKIY

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 31 Jan 81 p 2

Speech by K. V. Matyushevskiy, chairman of the executive committee of Brestskaya Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies/

Text Comrade delegates! The grand prospects for the country's development were unfolded in the draft of the CPSU Central Committee for the 26th party congress discussed by us. The ways of realizing them in the republic were determined in the profoundly interesting reports by T. Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, and A. N. Aksenov, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers.

The workers of cities and villages in Brestskaya Oblast, like all the Soviet people, fervently approve the draft of the CPSU Central Committee, whose every line is imbued with the party's motherly concern for the well-being of man and for the further strengthening of the power and prestige of our socialist home and.

About 2.5 billion rubles were invested in the national economy of our oblast during the 10th Five-Year Plan alone. Fixed capital increased more than 1.5-fold, which made it possible to increase the gross production of both industrial and agricultural products.

The Baranovichi Automatic Line Plant, Pinsk casting equipment and forging-pressing automatic line plants, the first stage of the Brest Plant for the Production of Equipment for the Textile Industry, a rural house building combine and a meat combine in Bereza and a number of other major enterprises were put into operation. The Gazoapparat, Brestsel'mash and electromechanical plants were reconstructed. The first stages of important national economic projects--the Kobrin Spinning and Weaving Factory and the Druzhba Poultry Farm--were commissioned.

The years of the 10th Five-Year Plan became a new stage in workers' spiritual enrichment and in the growth of their ideological conviction and occupational skills.

New horizons are opening before us during the 11th Five-Year Plan. In the oblast plans are made to increase industrial output by 29 to 32 percent, which is somewhat higher than throughout the republic. The party's concern for equalization in the development of industry in Belorussia's western regions is clearly manifested in this.

The draft of the CPSU Central Committee points to the need to more rapidly commission and master production capacities, as well as to create conditions for providing personnel for new plants and factories. This demand is especially urgent for us. A number of built enterprises have not reached the outlined goals for several years, mainly because of the shortage of engineering and technical personnel and highly skilled workers, who do not remain in the localities owing to the lack of housing.

For example, the construction of the first stage of the Baranovichi Automatic Line Plant was completed in 1976, but several million rubles have not been given for housing construction up to now.

In our opinion, it would be correct to finance new industrial construction projects in an overall manner, according to a single title list including projects for both industrial and housing-general purposes.

In order to more successfully solve problems connected with the provision of housing for the population, we try to more widely use cooperative construction. However, it is held back to a significant degree owing to the fact that capital investments are allocated only for the construction of housing and the expenditures on the preparation of sites and on the development of enterprises of the service sphere are not taken into account.

The draft of the basic trends pays much attention to the production of consumer goods. Local industry, which in our oblast will develop at outstripping rates, plays an important role in this. Whereas throughout the republic an increase of approximately 40 percent in the volumes of production in this sector is envisaged, in our oblast it will total 47.3 percent. Right now, however, it is clear that, without strengthening and developing the material base and without constructing and reconstructing local industry enterprises, it is impossible to ensure such a significant increase in production volumes. Meanwhile, capital investments for the development of local industry have been reduced in the last few years.

There are also difficulties in the development of the food industry. For many years the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Food Industry has not constructed or reconstructed a single enterprise in our oblast. At the same time, such plants as the Malorita Vegetable Drying Plant and the Kobrin Canning Plant must be reconstructed without delay.

The increased scale of the national economy, appearance of new sectors in the oblast's economy and acceleration of scientific and technical progress require a constant improvement in the management of economic and cultural construction from local soviets.

To this day, however, we do not have an overall plan for the siting of industrial enterprises even for this five-year plan. The republic's State Planning Committee together with the appropriate ministries with the participation of local soviets should examine these problems.

Local soviets now have extensive rights and powers. Our numerous aktiv became stronger organizationally and stirred up work everywhere. Leaning on it, under the guidance of party bodies, the soviets of people's deputies are capable of solving the important and complex problems advanced by life.

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SPEECH BY BSSR MINISTER OF CONSUMER SERVICES GRIB

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BEGORUSSIYA in Russian 31 Jan 81 p 3

Speech by A. L. Grib, Belorussian SSR minister of consumer services

Text Comrades! The years of the 10th Five-Year Plan were for our sector's workers a time of search for advanced forms and methods of service, improvement in its quality and standard and a fuller satisfaction of the population's needs. The retooling of enterprises, concentration and specialization of production and improvement in labor organization and in the structure of management continued. The material and technical base strengthened considerably. The sector's fixed capital increased by 40 percent and more than 400 consumer service projects were constructed, reconstructed and put into operation. A quality control system was introduced at all enterprises, overall receiving centers are being established and the range and volumes of services provided at home and at workers' places of work expanded and increased.

Owing to the support and specific help of the oblast party committee and the active participation of party and Soviet bodies in the localities, the establishment of oblast associations for the basic types of services and the transformation of rayon consumer service combines into rayon production administrations have been completed in Grodnenskaya Oblast. Time has shown the advantages of the new structure: The Grodnenskaya Oblast Consumer Service Administration has the highest rates of growth of the volumes of services and labor productivity. The assignments of the five-year plan were fulfilled by all consumer service enterprises in the oblast.

The total volume of consumer services increased 1.5-fold in the republic during the 10th Five-Year Plan. Services worth 14 million rubles were provided for the population in excess of the plan. Labor productivity rose by 33 percent. Rural consumer services developed at accelerated rates.

In general, much has been done. A great deal has changed for the better. However, we must consider the attained results in comparison with the tasks, demands of the time and needs of workers. The accountability report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia noted quite correctly that we did not manage to avoid serious oversights. Unfortunately, waste, misappropriation, report padding and fixing of excessive prices occur at some of our enterprises. People make many valid complaints in connection with the low quality of work, failure to meet the dates of execution of orders and inattentive and at times rude attitude of consumer service workers to consumers.

The main reason for these negative phenomena lies in the insufficient level of the staff and board of the ministry and of the sector's key workers in the localities and in our expenses in the work with personnel. We now keep these matters under special control.

The draft of the basic trends formulated the specific tasks of the sector's development. During the 11th Five-Year Plan the volume of service sales should increase approximately 1.4- to 1.5-fold with higher rates of growth in rural areas. This places great demands on us.

At the same time, the possibilities for an accelerated development of consumer services in the republic are not limitless. The fulfillment of the tasks set for us will require vast efforts and energy and an additional study and solution of a number of problems both by republic and by Union planning and economic bodies.

Unfortunately, planning bodies often give assignments based on what has been achieved and some indicators are not supported by calculations. Such a planning system does not correspond to the sector's main social function and does not always contribute to an improvement in services for the public.

Unfortunately, for the 11th Five-Year Plan fewer capital investments than needed are planned for us for the development of the material and technical base and for the solution of other urgent problems. Therefore, soviets of people's deputies can and should give specific and significant help to the service sphere, enlisting the funds of industrial enterprises and organizations and of kolkhozes and sovkhozes for the development of consumer services. There is such experience in the republic. As yet, however, this potential is not used sufficiently.

Recently, the population has acquired more and more household equipment. The demand for repair services is growing very rapidly. The plants that manufacture this equipment should increase the demands on its reliability and suitability for repairs and maximally unify the parts and subassemblies used in it. In practice, however, this is by no means the case.

We believe that together with the output of new articles enterprises should also supply the necessary number of spare parts and develop techniques of repair and manufacture of diagnostic instruments and equipment for the mechanization of repair.

We need help in the solution of a number of problems connected with an improvement in the skills of personnel and rise in the technical level of repair production.

The workers of the republic's consumer service system will do everything that is possible to honorably cope with the tasks entrusted to them. (Applause).

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CLOSING SPEECH BY BSSR 1ST SECRETARY KISELEV

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 30 Jan 81 p 1

/Speech by T. Ya. Kiselev on closing the 29th Belorussian CP Congress on 29 January/

/Text/ Comrade delegates!

The routine, 29th Belorussian CP Congress has come to an end. The agenda is completed.

The results of the voting to elect the republic party organization's leading organs have just been announced. On behalf of the members of the newly elected Belorussian CP Central Committee permit me to cordially thank the congress delegates for their high trust and to assure them that the new Belorussian CP Central Committee will justify it in its everyday practical work.

I think we are all united in the opinion that our congress has passed in a businesslike, organized way. A decisive influence was exerted on all its work by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum, the party Central Committee's draft for the 26th CPSU Congress and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's instructions and propositions.

The congress has convincingly demonstrated the republic party organization's monolithic unity around the party's combat staff--the Leninist Central Committee--and the unanimous approval by communists and all the Belorussian people of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and the multifaceted, fruitful activity of its Central Committee and the Politburo headed by that outstanding party and state figure of today, loyal continuer of Lenin's cause and indefatigable fighter for peace and working people's happiness, Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

The congress's work was distinguished by a thoughtful, exacting, self-critical approach to assessing what was done in the period under review and by firm confidence in the successful implementation of plans for the next stage of communist building. Now the efforts of party organizations and all our cadres must be focused on embodying the plans in concrete deeds. It is important not only to consolidate what has been achieved, but to take a substantial step forward in the republic's economic and social development and increase its contribution to augmenting our socialist motherland's material and spiritual wealth. This requires inspired work, initiative and creativity, organization and a businesslike approach from every communist and all working people in the city and countryside.

Comrades! Our congress has received and is continuing to receive many letters and telegrams. They contain reports on achievements in the precongress socialist competition and concrete proposals on eliminating shortcomings and further improving party leadership in all spheres of public life.

We express profound gratitude to the Union Republic Communist Party Central Committees, the Moscow Gorkom and Leningradskiy Obkom and all party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs and organizations which have sent our congress and all the Belorussian people warm words and good wishes.

Permit me, on your behalf, to cordially thank labor collectives, production front-runners and innovators, figures in science and culture, party and labor veterans, former frontline men, partisans and underground fighters and servicemen in the Soviet Army who have sent the congress greetings, good wishes and labor reports, proposals and observations, and to wish them great successes in the struggle to implement the party's plans and happiness in their personal life.

Allow me, comrade delegates, to assure the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and dear Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally that the Belorussian CP--a combat detachment of the CPSU--will continue to tirelessly strengthen its ranks and will ensure the successful resolution under the CPSU Central Committee's leadership, of the tasks set by the 26th party congress.

Long live the CPSU--the inspirer and organizer of all our victories! (Tumultuous applause continuing for a long time and becoming an ovation).

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